

LIFE

PRESENTS

30 YEARS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

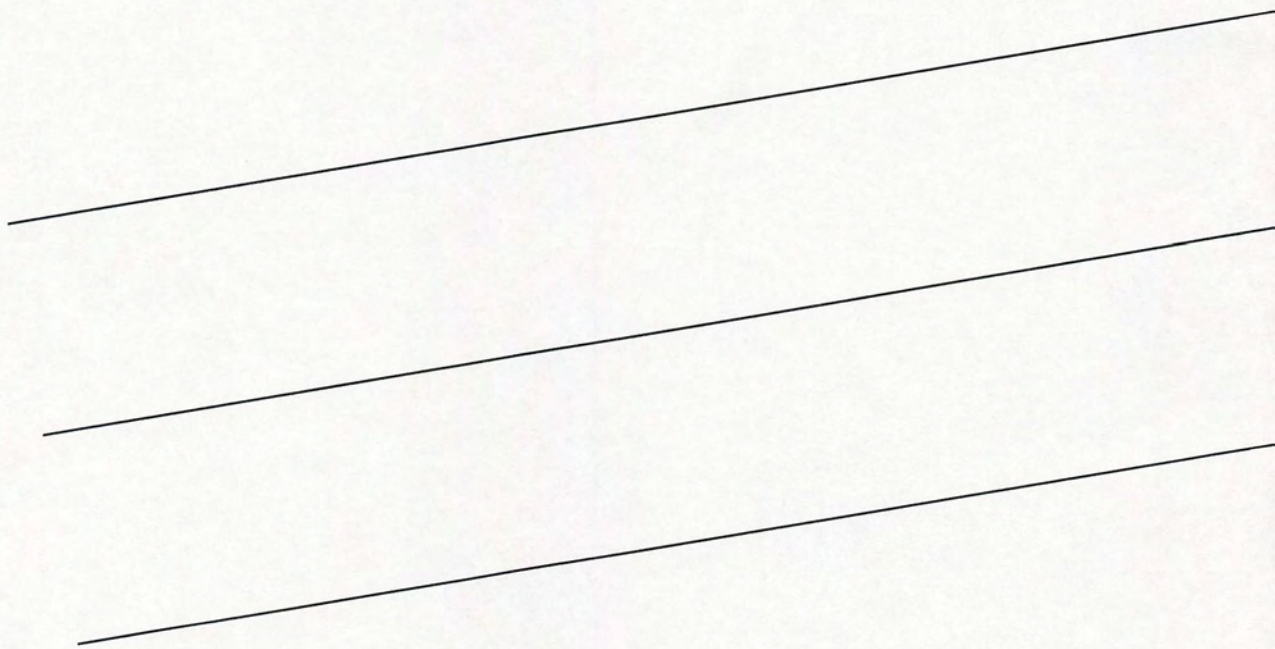
1960-1990











**30 YEARS OF
PHOTOGRAPHY
1960-1990**

Photographs on preceding pages:
*A celebration of the 200th birthday
of the U.S. Constitution (cover).*
*The Statue of Liberty's 100th
birthday bash (page 1).*
*A view of the earth photographed
from the moon (pages 2-3).*

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The '60s

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A

wall ten feet high, cement and steel. A wall 4,000 miles long, of ancient stone. A child's salute. Raised fists. Men walking on substance unknown to the human step. These are among the enduring images of the past 30 years, symbols with which a generation has grown.

The significance of the first wall frames the three decades. Its construction across Berlin in 1961 epitomized world tension; its open gates in 1989 summoned world hope. The second wall, China's, was a showcase for change, too. Sealed off in a closed society as the 1960s began, it teemed with Western tourists wearing panda hats before the 1980s had passed.

The world thundered with humankind breaking loose. Through these 30 years freedom was the prevailing quest. Political freedom. Freedom of spirit and soul. Freedom

from prior limits of the body, from past scientific constraints.

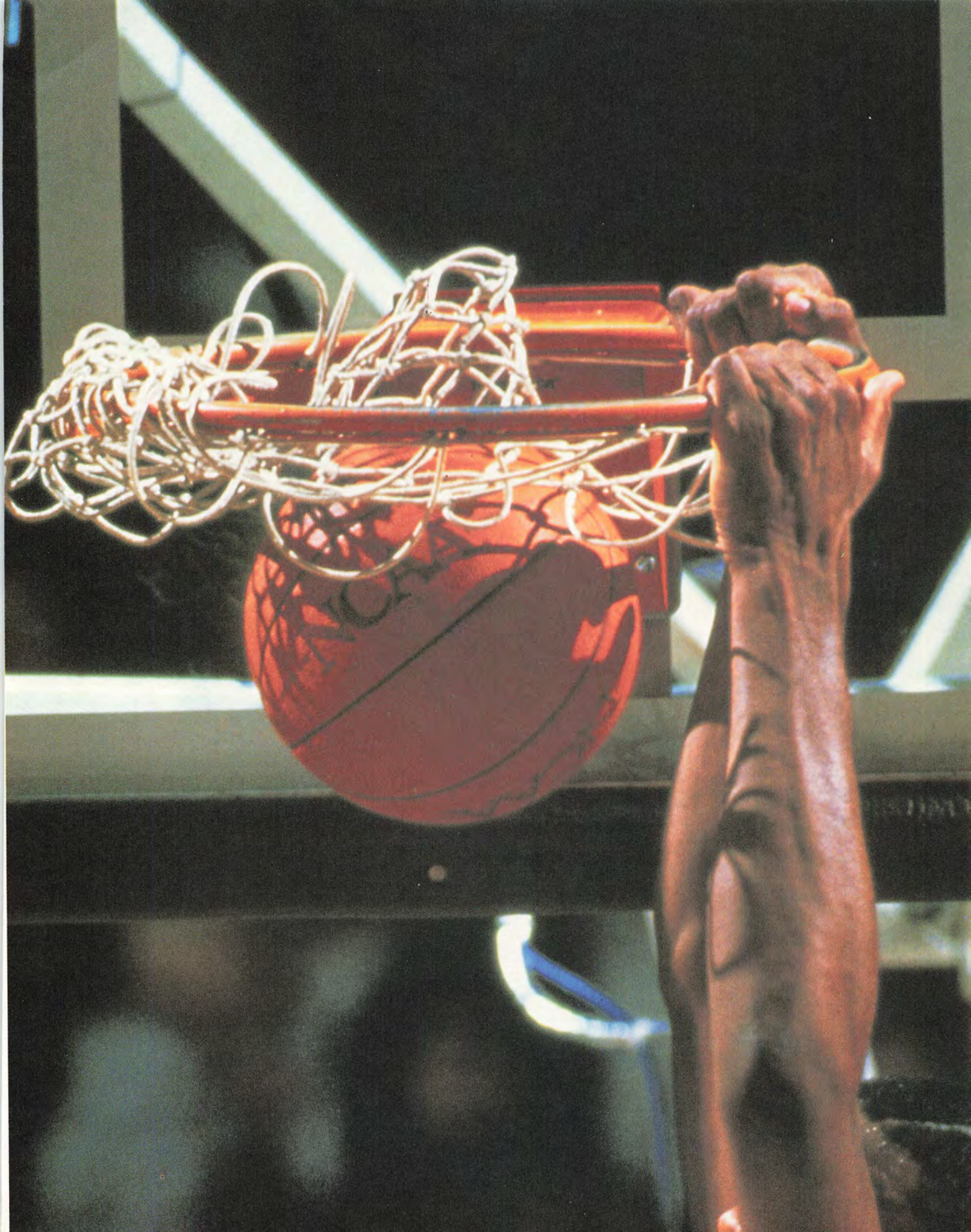
The sweep of history was remarkable, with progress large and small. Man left his footprints on the moon and put his machines on Mars. The Soviets permitted rock-and-roll peace concerts in Moscow and skateboards in Lenin's shadow. The arts became bolder, fashion more fun, athletes ran faster, soared higher and made commonplace such awesome acrobatics as basketball's slam dunk.

There were struggles not only for progress, but for preservation, too. Preservation of values. Preservation of hope. Preservation of animal species, of productive earth, of pure water. There were cruel days, darkened by natural disasters and human greed. Rebellions were oppressed. Decent men and women were murdered. Pageantries of celebration—royal weddings, inaugurations, milestone birthdays for America's independence,

constitution and Statue of Liberty—shared the calendar with ceremonies of sorrow. Who will not be moved, always, by the sight of a three-year-old's salute as his father, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, passes forever from his life?

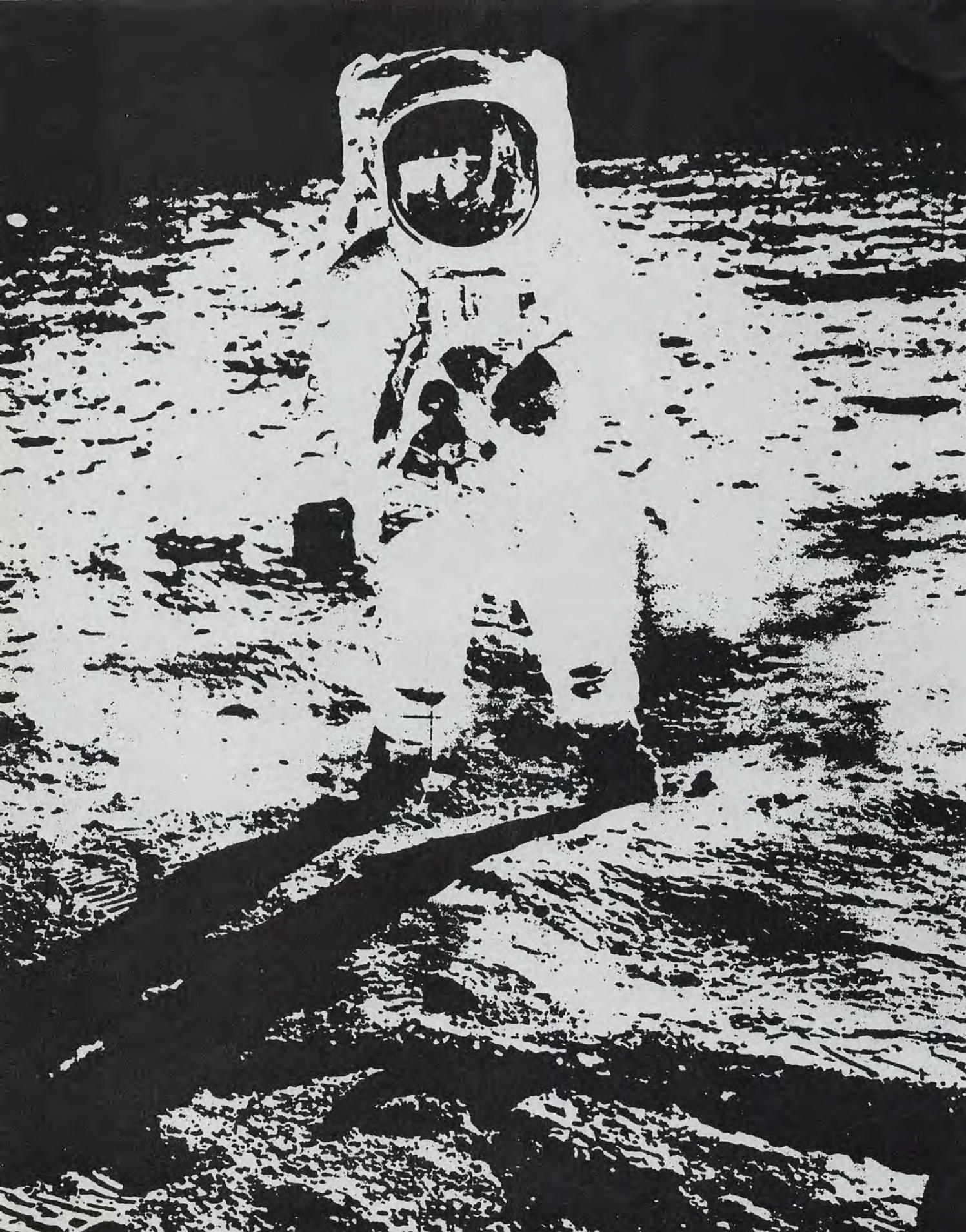
They were 30 years of wonder, and sometimes of shock, uniquely observed and preserved in pictures by the magazines of Time Incorporated. A selection from *Time*, *Life*, *Sports Illustrated* and *People Weekly* has been gathered together here. Rather than a definitive history of the era, the pictures form a family album of important memories, touchstones in the future to the events and emotions of our past.







The 60s



Change became the norm as the '60s dawned, arriving with colliding, unsettling force, with new ideas as astonishing as the audacious notion of venturing to the moon by rocket, new styles as dramatic as the difference between the outgoing U.S. President, folksy Dwight David Eisenhower, and the incoming one, electric young John F. Kennedy. Some changes were as sharply visible—and as subtle in their implications for the future—as trading in the Caddy V-8 for one of those odd little German and Japanese cars that were beginning to appear in increasing numbers on the highways. The places the highways went were changing, sprouting suburbs and malls, and even the highways themselves were changing, from two-lane blacktops into broad concrete ribbons of interstates—originally designed to make it easy to

move truck-borne missiles to launching sites before the Russians could spot them. Cold war tensions underlying that scheme and others meant the specter of the bomb was never far from public awareness. In that shadow, a frenetic new kind of *Now!* mood—and morality—began to spread. Kids grew their hair longer, called themselves hippies, set themselves off from their elders with beads and bangles, raucous music and a cloud of marijuana smoke. They protested the war in Viet Nam, marched for civil rights and embodied the energy and action symbolized—on sailboats, on the touch football field and in the spirit of the New Frontier—by Jack and Jackie Kennedy at the decade's start.







CAMELOT

If 43-year-old John F. Kennedy won in 1960, opponents hissed, his father—a ferociously manipulative tycoon—would run the White House. Kennedy invented a new brand of hardball campaigning to show he was not just his own man but a new breed. Hitting President Eisenhower's GOP by promising to "get this country moving again," pressing the flesh at a California beach, even just walking solo, Kennedy cut a dashing figure against which his opponent, Richard M. Nixon, seemed pale and drab—never more so than during their historic TV debates.



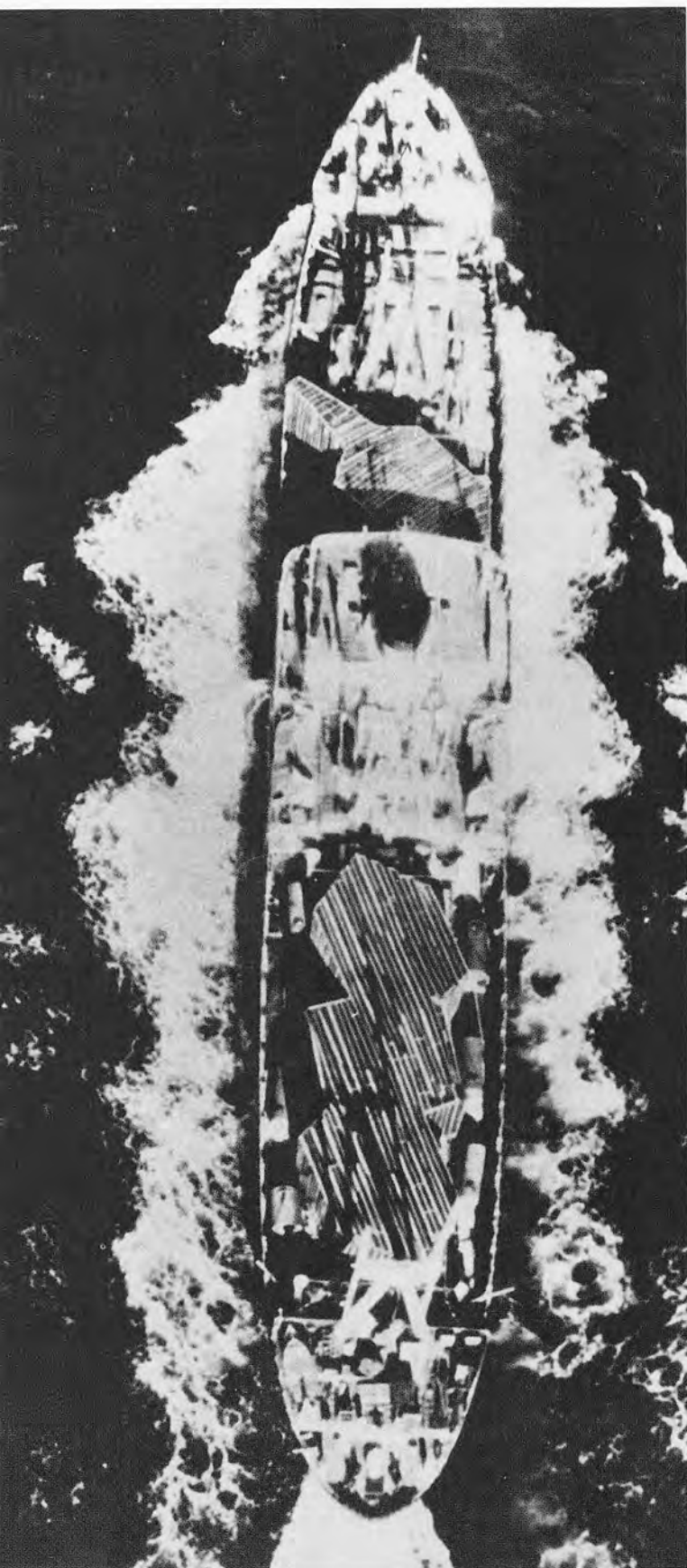




With Kennedy came a whole tribe of winsome Kennedys. Whether attending one of the inaugural balls that began the era, or at the beach with daughter Caroline, Jackie was unfailingly lovely, so popular that JFK once wryly identified himself as "the man who accompanied Jacqueline Kennedy to Paris." As during countless campaign huddles, Brother Bobby became the New Frontier's point man, running the Justice Department for Jack.







Bearlike Premier Nikita Khrushchev, enraged by U.S. spy flights over Russia in 1960, embodied the fist-shaking mood of Cold War that awaited Kennedy. Cruelly, Khrushchev dropped the temperature: in 1961 he walled off East Berlin, stationing water cannons at Brandenburg Gate, provoking even an East German guard to flee. Then, in 1962, U.S. photo-reconnaissance caught Khrushchev setting up Cuban missile bases with ships carrying crated attack planes. Kennedy ordered them out—and for days the world, fearing the thermonuclear worst, waited. At last Khrushchev backed down.



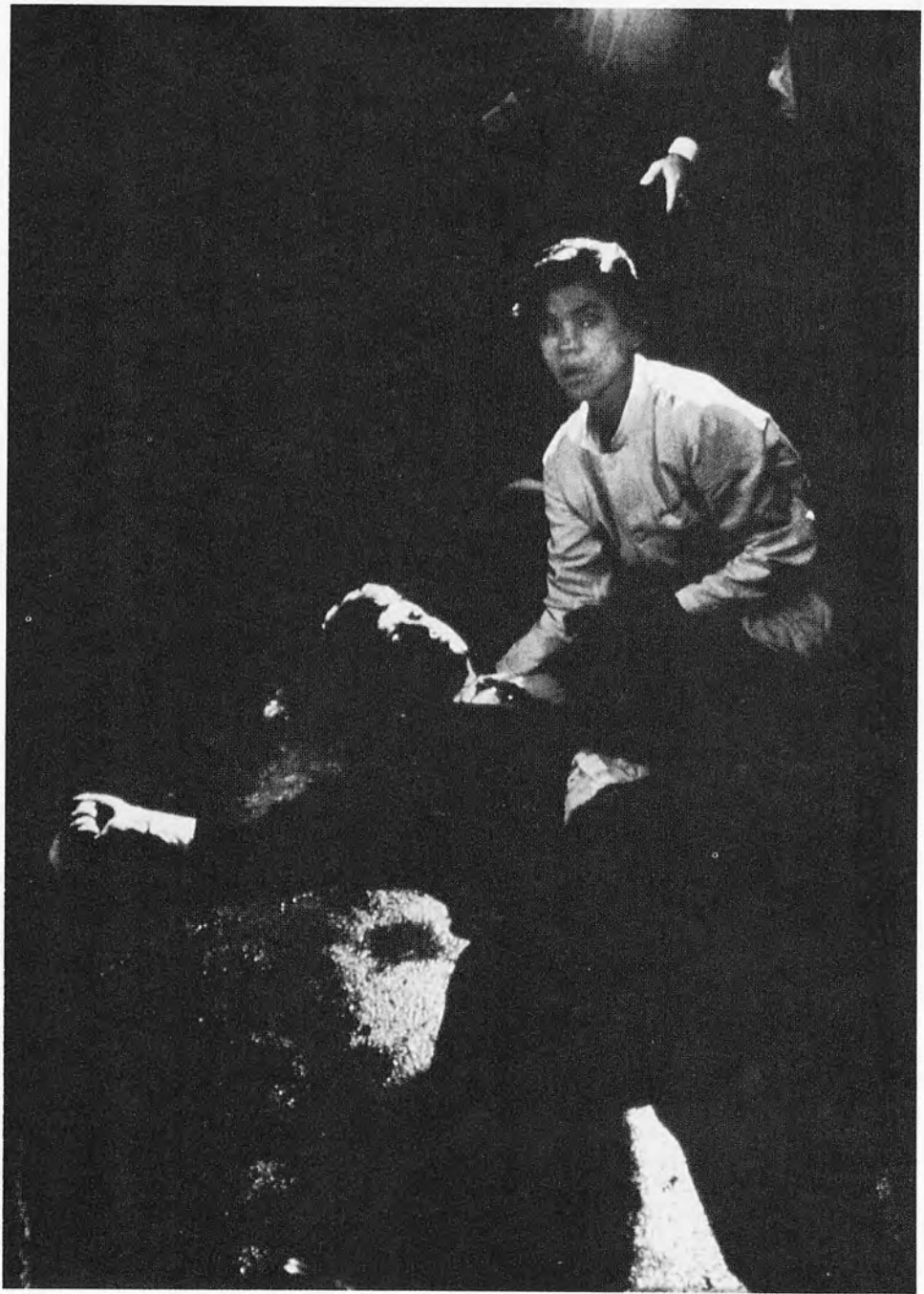




Sunshine and an armful of roses lent a festive radiance to the Kennedys' arrival in Dallas. But the assassin waited just eight miles and 25 minutes away—where, by macabre chance, as he photographed the motorcade, Dallas clothing manufacturer Abraham Zapruder's movie camera recorded the president's murder. At the funeral in Washington, John Jr. saluted farewell.







Bobby was the brother with the electric blue eyes, the unruly thatch, the grating voice that could snarl at a mobster, a union boss, a wavering delegate, with equal aplomb. Bobby was the brother who took over the clan, the uncle with the big yard and all the dogs, who was going to carry on Camelot. Then, in a hotel kitchen in '68, a killer murdered that dream, too.





CIVIL RIGHTS

Blacks began to stir more challengingly now, emboldened by assurances of White House support and Justice Department protection. Passive resistance demonstrations against segregation stirred whites to fight back with fire hoses and dogs in 1963 Birmingham. When the wall of apartheid did not crumble fast enough, the movement spread, northward, westward, into the nightmarish inner cities. Deep in the nation's ghettos, black violence flared. In Los Angeles' Watts district, in 1965 (overleaf), the death toll reached 35.









Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the movement that he came to symbolize began by boycotting a system that barred blacks from sitting in the front of Montgomery, Alabama, buses. In Washington in 1963 he told the largest civil rights demonstration in American history about the dream that impelled him, of racial equality. In 1968 he was at a motel with aides Jesse Jackson and Ralph David Abernathy. A gunman killed him.







THE GREAT SOCIETY

Lyndon Baines Johnson took his oath of office aboard Air Force One, as his wife Lady Bird (center) and Jackie Kennedy watched. As JFK's Vice President, LBJ had smoldered at New Frontier snickers at his old frontier bumpkin dress and manners—which had helped them win. As President, he reveled in jes' folksy style, showing off his gallbladder operation scar. He took personal control of crises, manning the phone in 1967 as commander in chief as federal troops moved to quell Detroit race rioting.







The war in Viet Nam drained away the money Johnson needed for his Great Society programs—and the credibility he needed among voters. In hellholes like Con Thien, the ferocity of the enemy's artillery seared itself onto the face of a young Marine. At My Lai, the terror belonged to women and children as U.S. soldiers massacred villagers, but elsewhere in this madhouse war, Americans fought and suffered (overleaf) with valor.





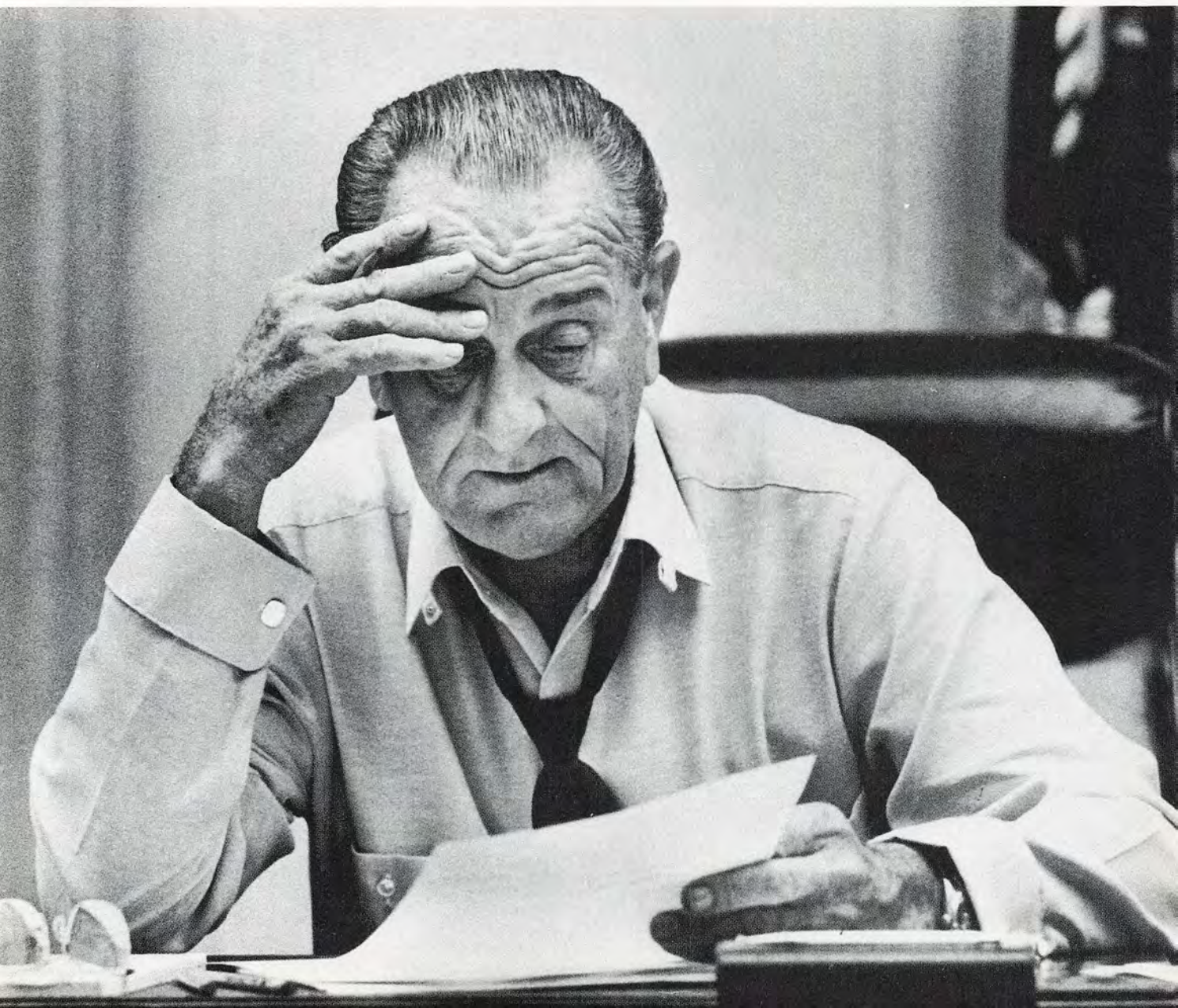




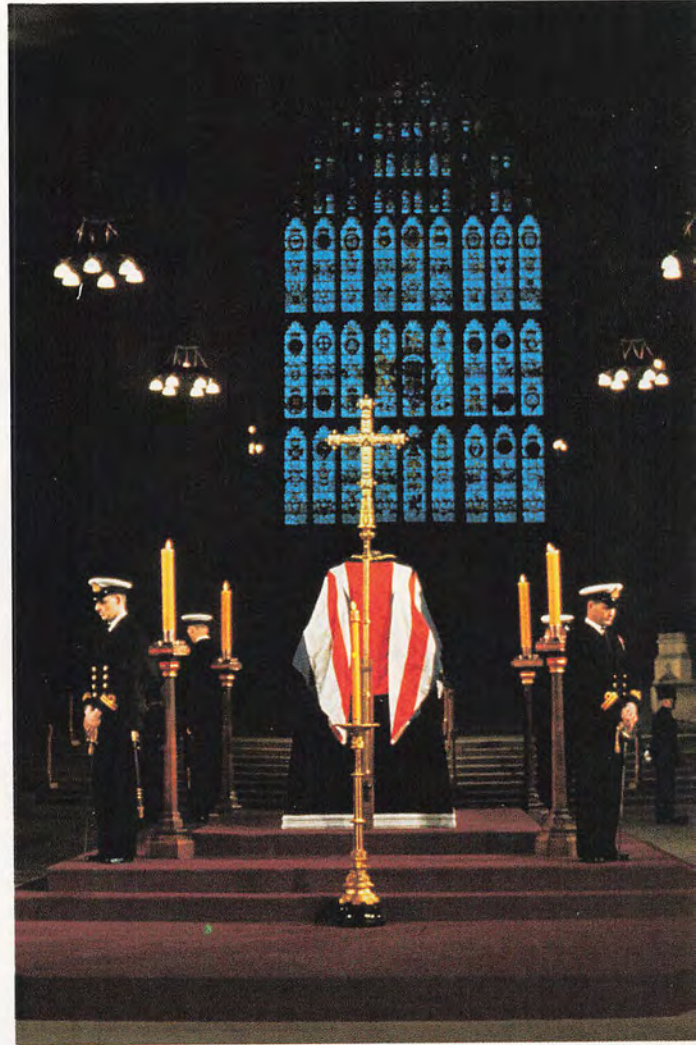
Anti-war protesters at home waged an escalating attack of their own. Borrowing tactics from the civil rights movement, they staged passive demonstrations, sometimes taunting pro-war forces by turning gun barrels into bud vases. But as casualties mounted in Viet Nam, the protests intensified. At the 1968 Democratic convention in Chicago, cops slugged and gassed demonstrators in what was declared a police riot.



Students decorated Johns Hopkins with skulls, seized the university president's desk at Columbia and battled cops at Berkeley. Meanwhile, in a stunning surprise attack, North Vietnamese troops dealt a massive blow in the south during the Tet offensive, and Johnson's approval ratings sagged. The beleaguered president announced he would not run again. But even that failed to quiet war protestors (left) at the Chicago convention.







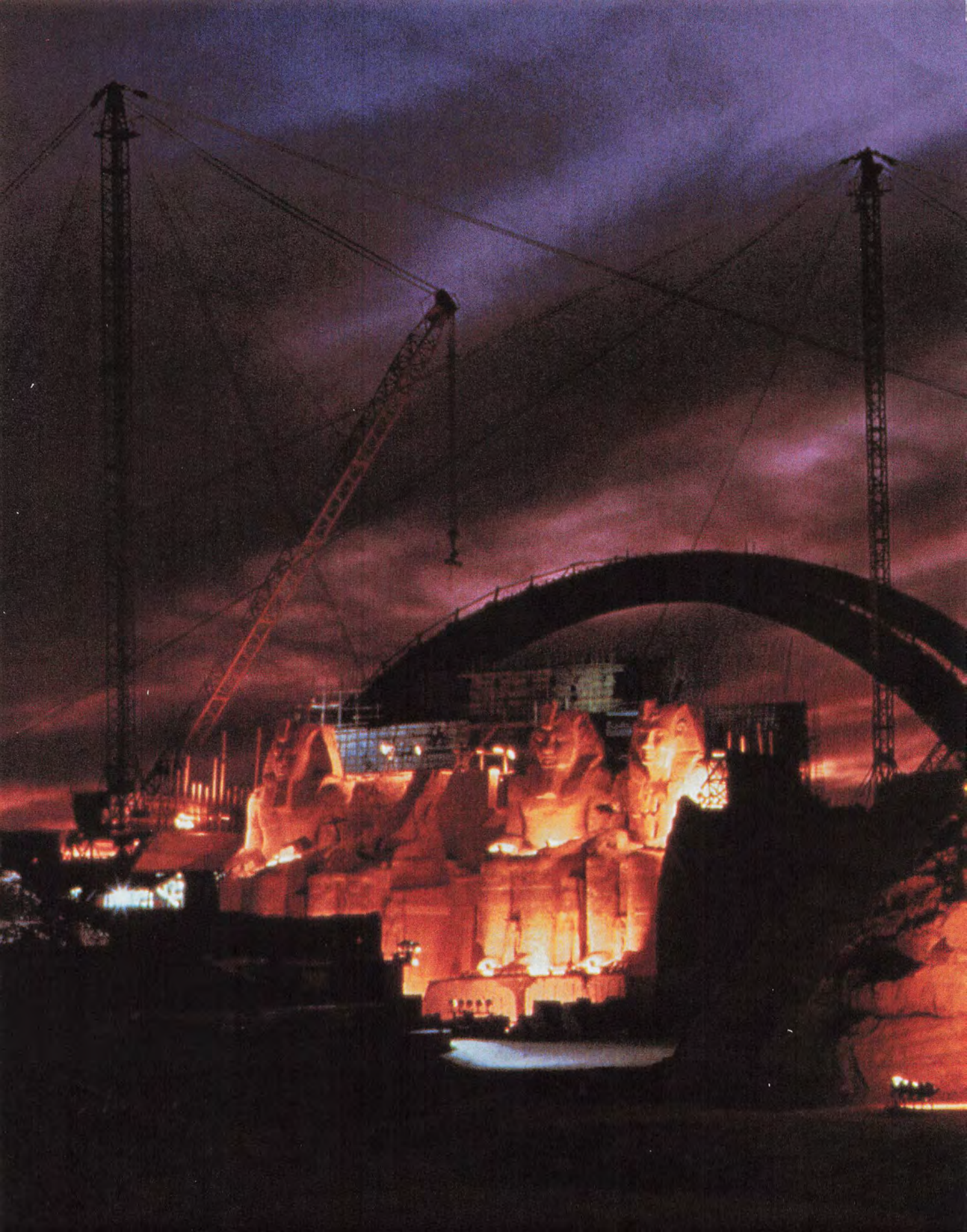
AROUND THE WORLD

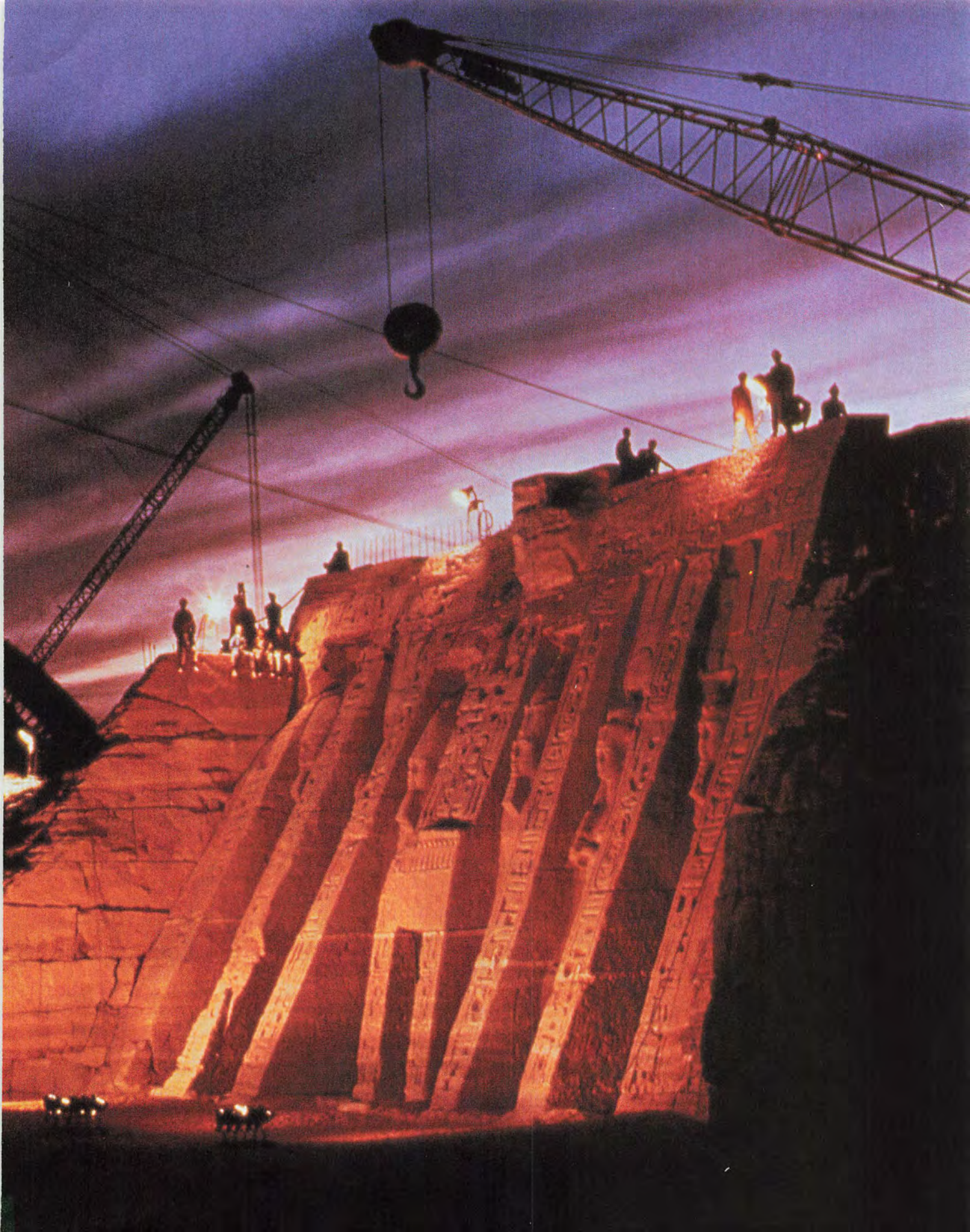
*Forever, almost, it seemed,
Sir Winston Churchill had been there,
as Prime Minister of England and elder
statesman, a living symbol of British
courage through the dark war years.
In retirement as before, he savored
cigars, his easel, now and then a
dram. When he died in 1965, the nation
he served honored him with a funeral
worthy of a knight of the realm.*



At one polar extreme of human behavior, the personification of evil: Adolf Eichmann, head of the Gestapo's purge of the Jews, in which he directed the transport of 6 million people to death camps during World War II. Survivors of the camps captured him in Argentina and in 1961, protected in a glass booth, he went on trial in Jerusalem for crimes against humanity. At the other extreme, good: Dr. Albert Schweitzer (left), who left European comfort and culture to spend his life healing the sick at his jungle clinic in Africa. Ordinary men worked heroically, too, moving the Abu Simbel temples (overleaf) to high ground, away from the rising Nile.









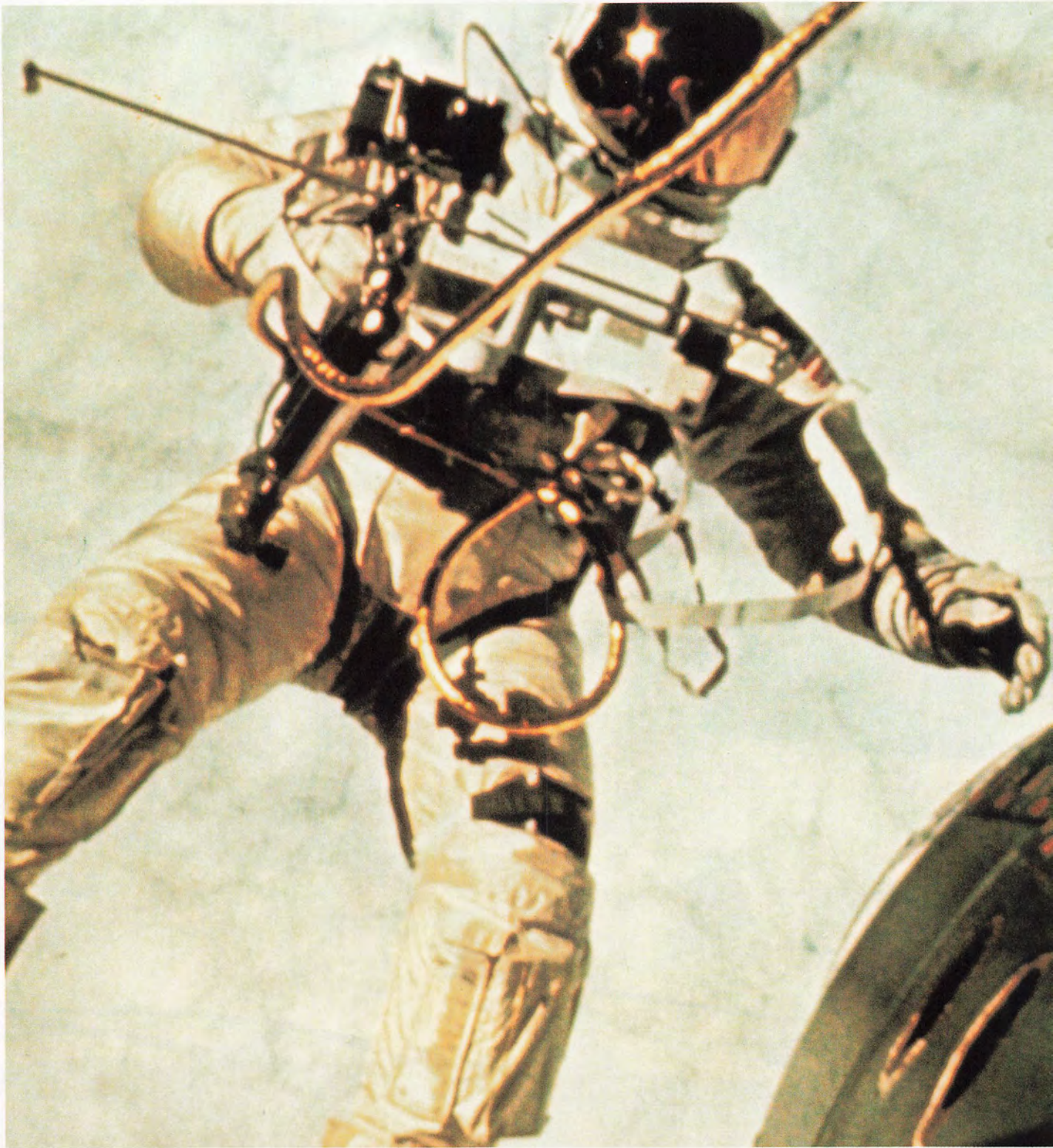
In Liberec, 1968, Czech freedom fighters blocked Soviet tanks with cars — and in Bratislava with a bared chest — but 200,000 Warsaw Pact soldiers crushed them as the free world watched helplessly. Led by the general with the eyepatch, Moshe Dayan, Israel in 1967 launched an "anticipatory counter-offensive" against Egypt, Jordan and Syria after Egypt moved 100,000 troops into the Sinai. Result: Israel captured Sinai, the Golan Heights and the West Bank, winning the "Six Day War."

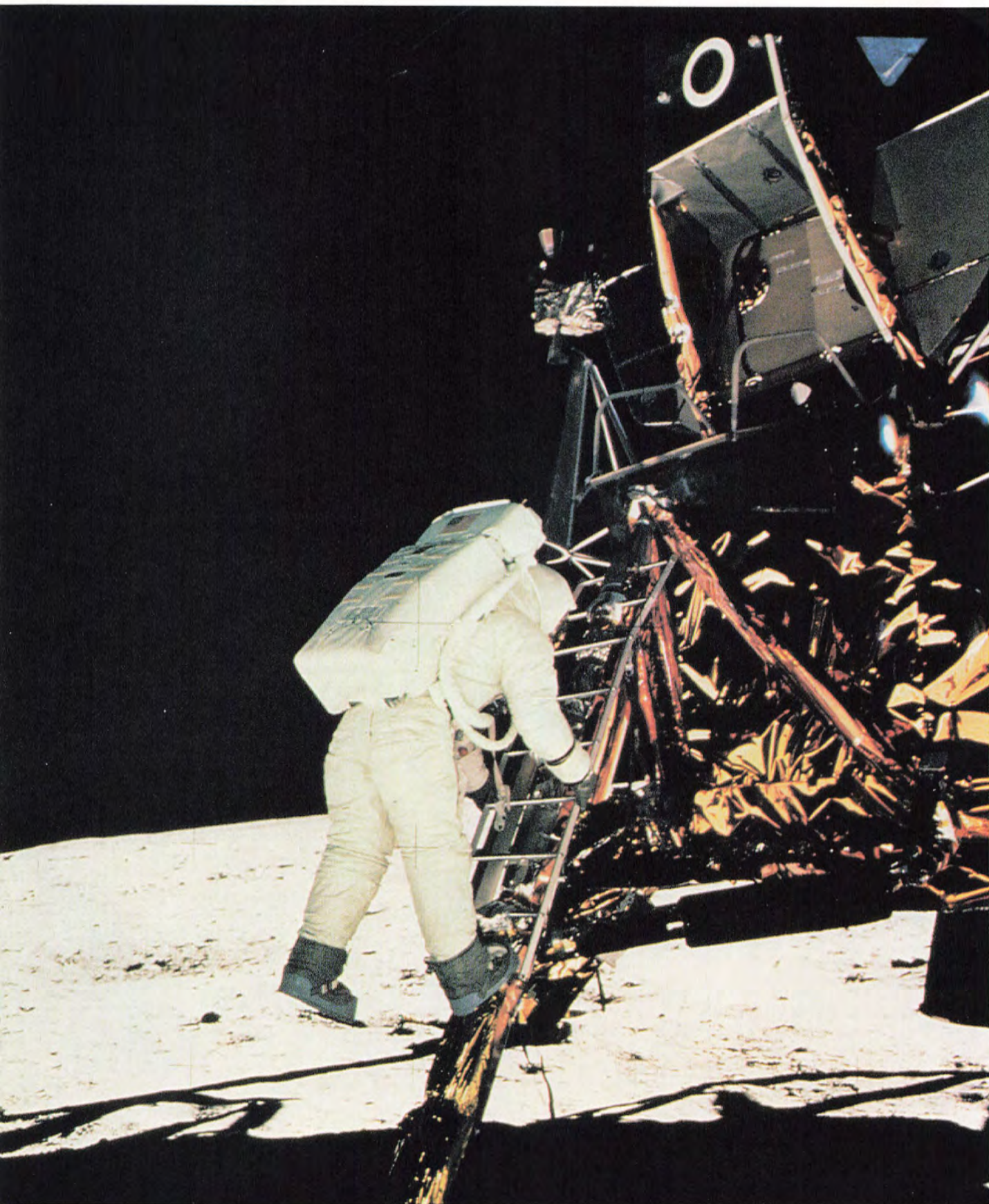


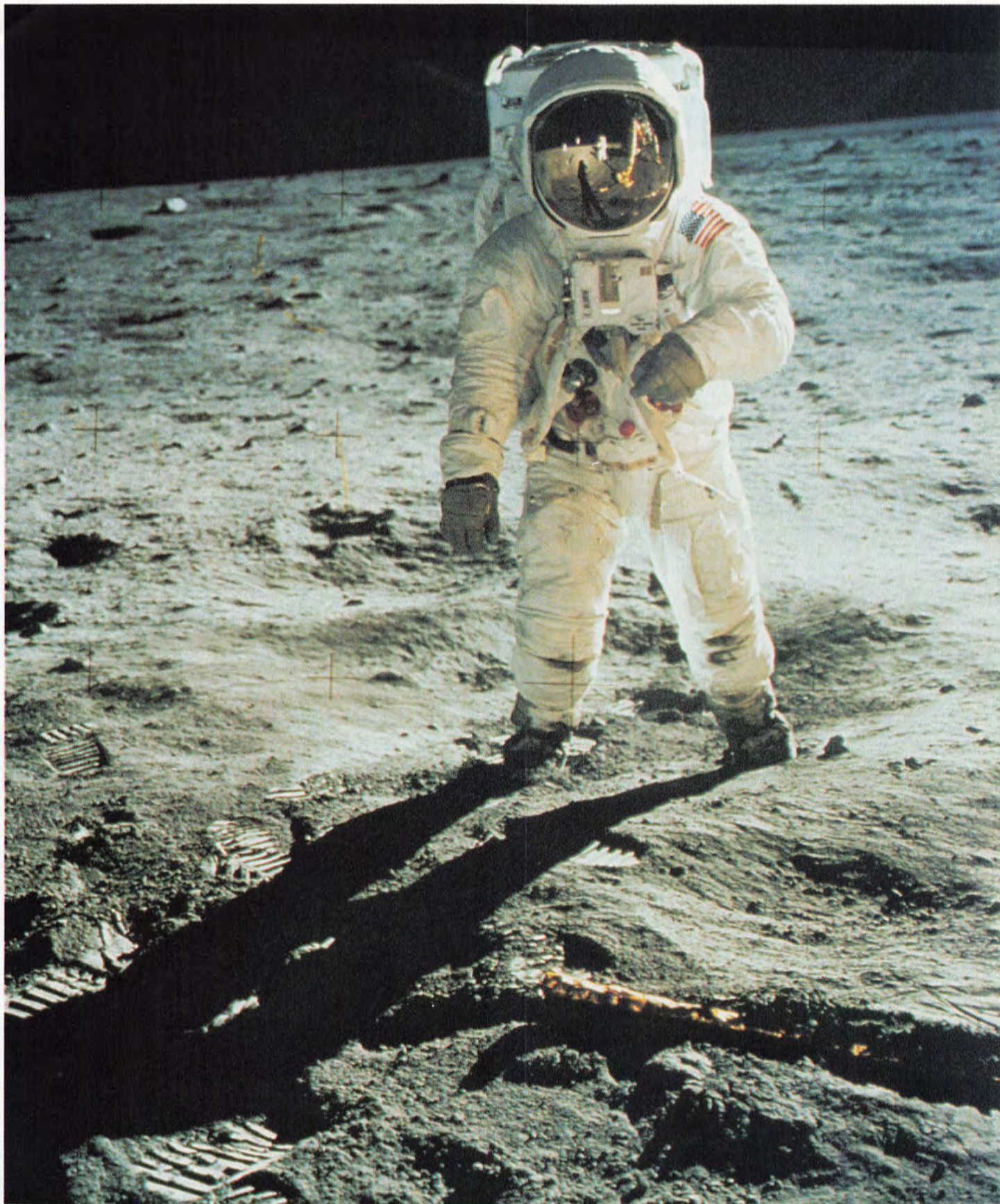
SPACE AND SCIENCE

President Kennedy himself welcomed John Glenn back from the first U.S. orbit of earth in 1962, a scary four hour, 56 minute trip. Kennedy declared space to be "the new ocean," and pledged a man on the moon by decade's end. The feat required arduous training, like this desert survival exercise by (left to right) astronauts Gordon Cooper, Scott Carpenter, Glenn, Alan Shepard, Virgil Grissom, Walter Schirra and Donald Slayton. In 1965, Edward White took the first walk in space and in 1969 Neil Armstrong photographed Buzz Aldrin (overleaf) on the moon.

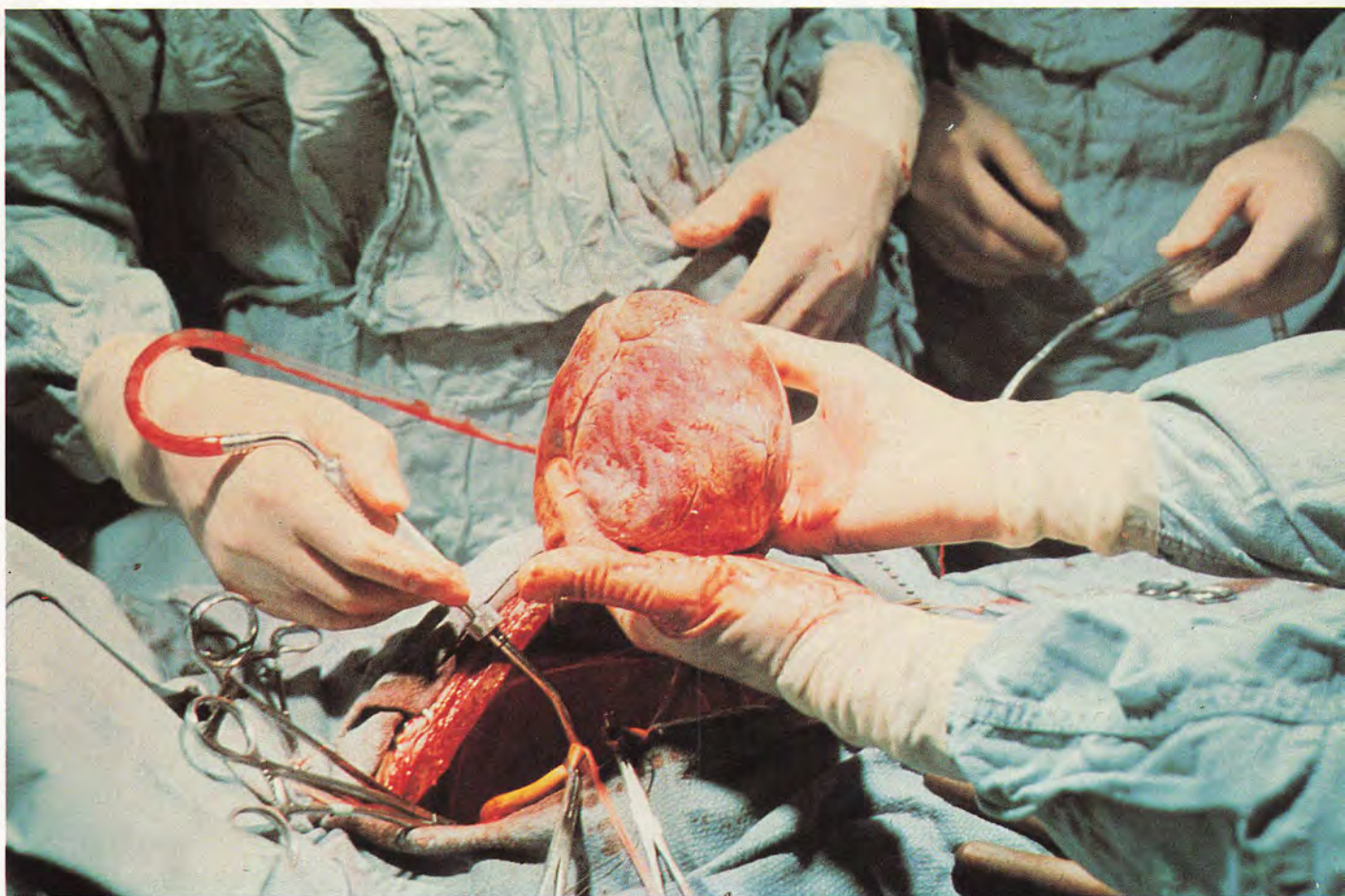






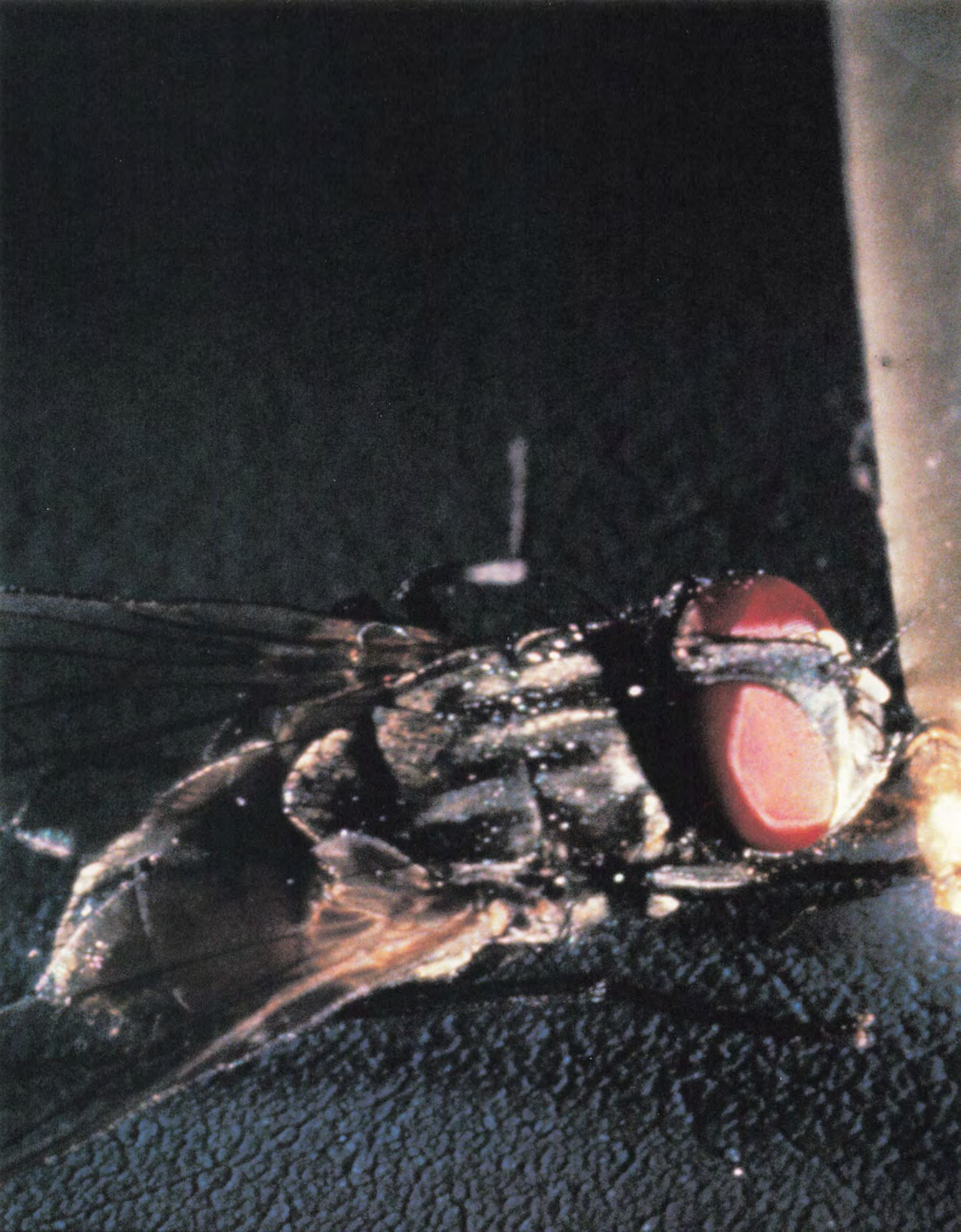






Technological advances floorboarded everybody's life giddily into the fast lane—at a price. Motorists groped through afternoon smog in Los Angeles so dense some kept their lights on for safety. Pollution of the Earth's biome by agricultural pesticides spurred Rachel Carson to write the book — Silent Spring— that helped to launch the environmental movement. Technology's upside was most dramatic in the operating room, where pioneers like Denton Cooley began replacing ailing hearts with transplants. Computers began to rival political savants, their swift extrapolations from early election returns enabling TVcasters like Harry Reasoner to scoop the A.M. papers. Electronics wizards figured out how to pack 14 transistors into a microchip—and lit up their handiwork (overleaf) with a bulb smaller than a housefly's eye.





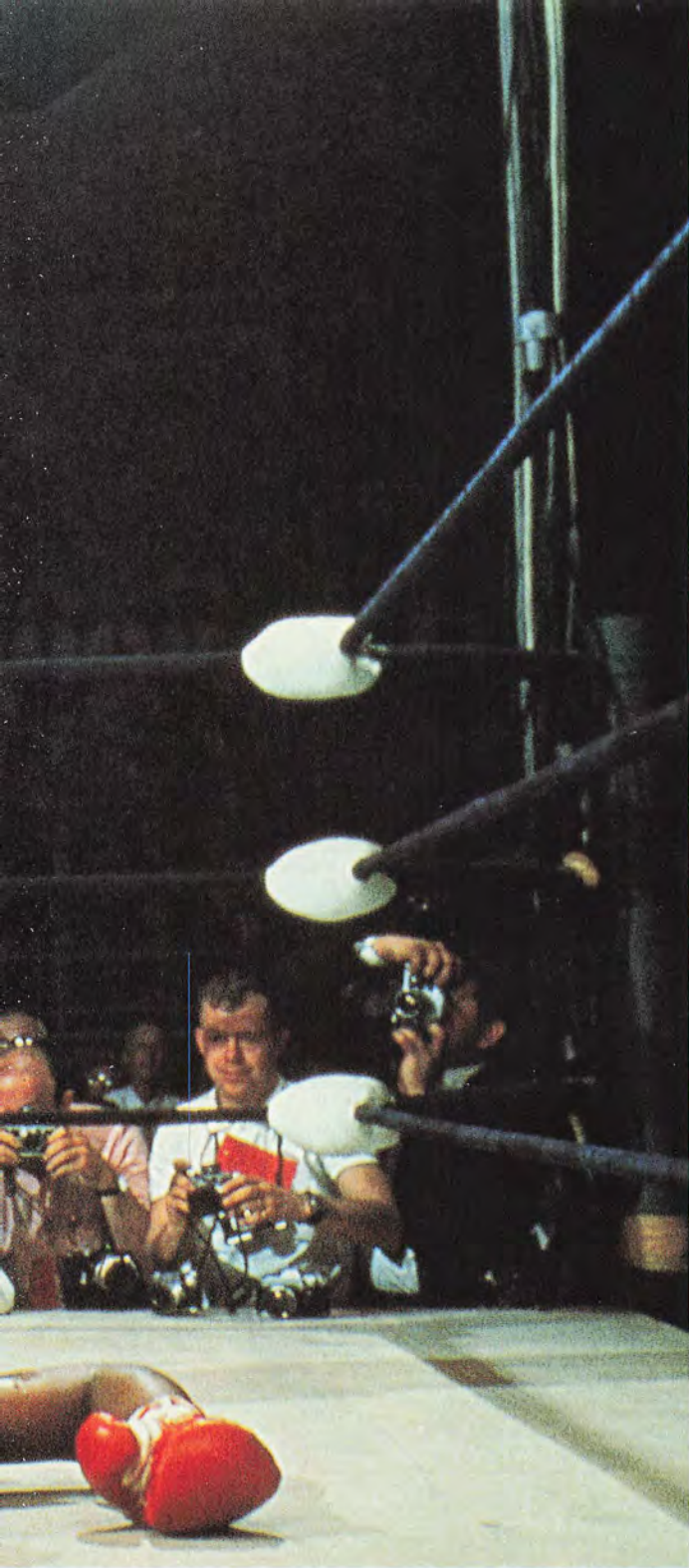




SPORTS

In an unforgettable upset Muhammad Ali whipped telephone-pole-sized, glowering ex-con Sonny Liston in 1964 to become heavyweight champ, then did it again in 1965, screaming at him to

get up and fight. Laughing and spouting poetry—"Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee"—the new champ loved to tell everybody how pretty he was. And was he ever.





With this swing in 1961, Roger Maris topped Babe Ruth's record of 60 home runs in a season. Sandy Koufax pitched the Dodgers to four World Series and a legend named Casey Stengel took over a joke called the Mets. When the Mets—amazing!—won the '69 Series under Gil Hodges, catcher Jerry Grote and pitcher Jerry Koosman went huggo.







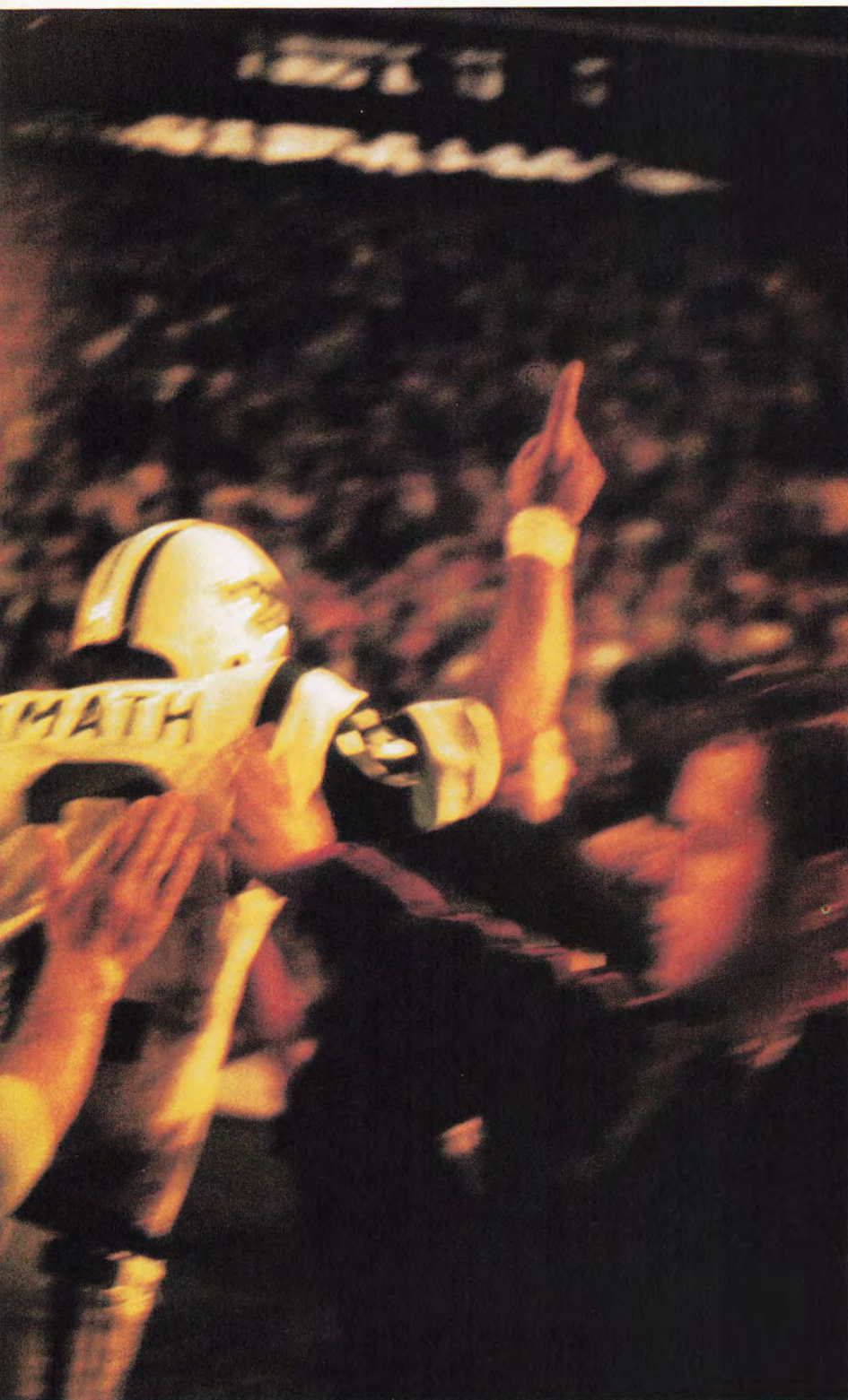
Wilma Rudolph, 20, unleashed the sinewy power for which the French called her "La Gazelle," racing to three gold medals in the 1960 Rome Olympics. During the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner" at the 1968 Mexico City Games, Tommie Smith and John Carlos raised black-gloved fists in a protest against U.S. racism. Those Olympics saw Bob Beamon leap 29' 2 1/2", a long jump record more than 21 inches beyond the old mark.





Battle of the '60s: Celtics' Bill Russell vs. 76ers' Wilt Chamberlain. Russell led his team to more NBA titles, Wilt won more individual honors, their rivalry was best aloft. Arnold Palmer made himself and pro golf synonymous, winning the Open in 1960, the Masters in '60, '62 and '64, making bags of money—always with that special Arnie elan.





Coach Vince Lombardi whipped his Packers to victory in Super Bowl I, then repeated in Super Bowl II, earning a happy ride on guard Jerry Kramer's shoulders. Quarterback Joe Namath guaranteed a win for his heavily underdog Jets in Super Bowl III and — with flair — delivered.

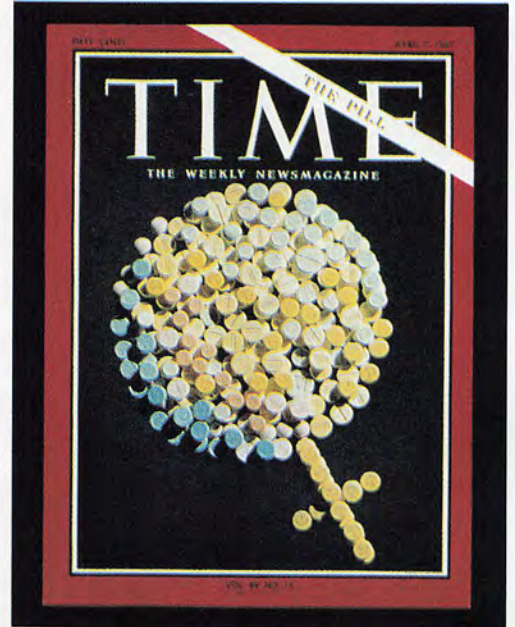




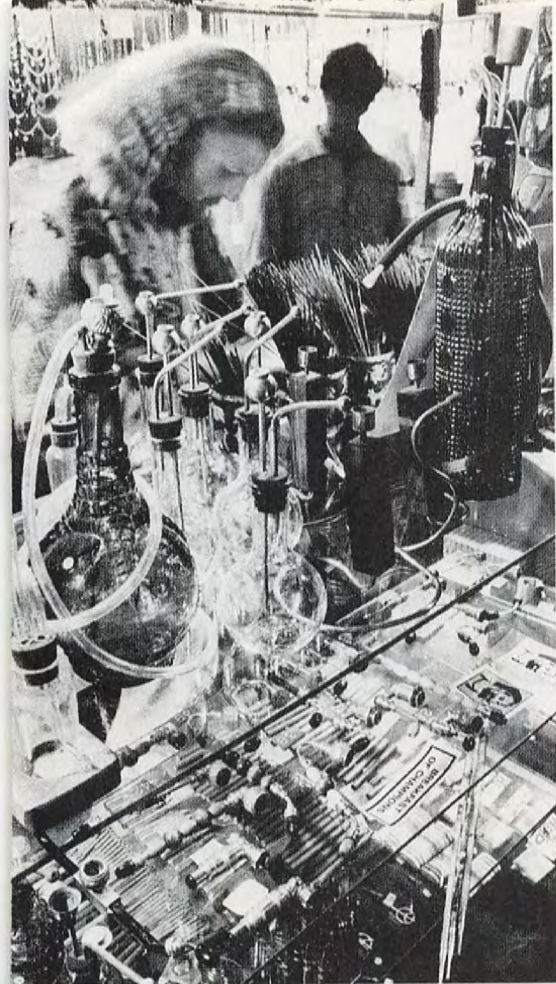


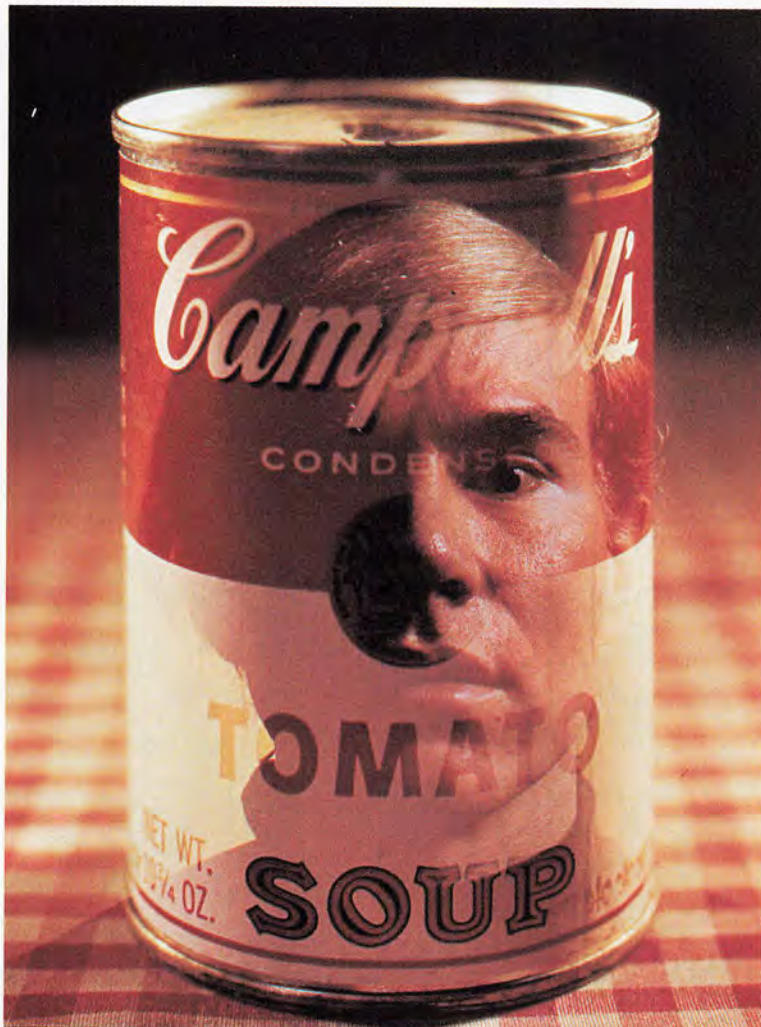
CHANGING TIMES

Hippies lived, dressed and drove in 180-degree reverse against the crew-cut, buttoned-down, tail-finned conformity of the 1950s "silent generation." They loved to attract attention—with props like this San Francisco autobus and a lifestyle that defined them as the "counter-culture." Some lived communally, in urban pads like Sans Souci temple in L.A. or rural retreats. In Colorado, junk car panels became geodesic "Drop City," named after hallucinogenic sugar cubes. Ingesting them was known as "turning on" and "dropping." As in "Tune in, Turn on, Drop Out."

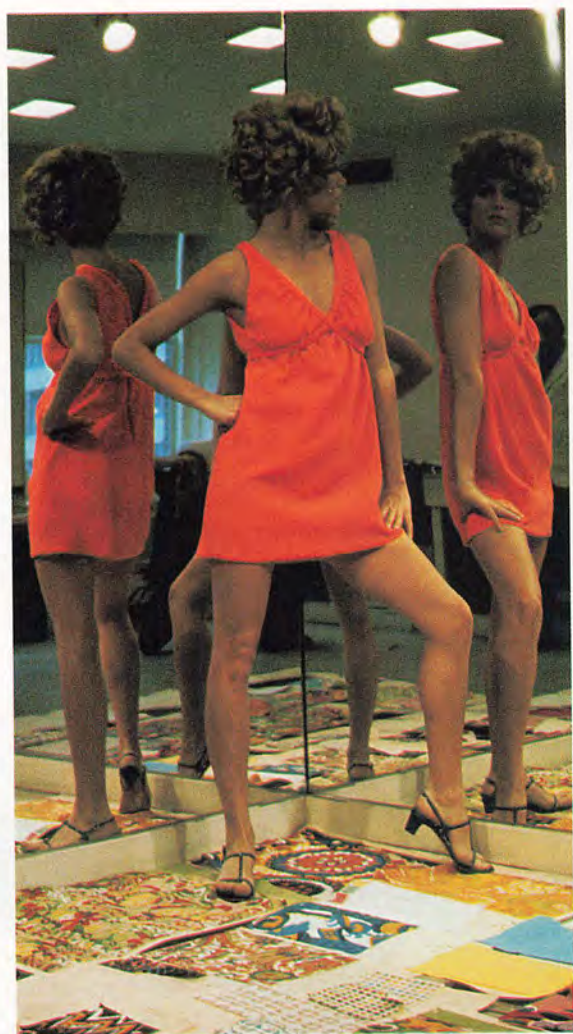


"Head shops" sold special pipes for smoking hash and pot, incense burners for concealing the telltale aroma afterward. With the paraphernalia came a way of life, in which gaudy psychedelic body paint and headgear were potent totems, souvenirs of an inner world visited on "trips." Other chemicals loosened old taboos: oral contraceptives for women helped create a "sexual revolution." Crowds hugged at "love-ins" to loosen "uptight" inhibitions—and gay libbers "came out of the closet" to picket for rights.





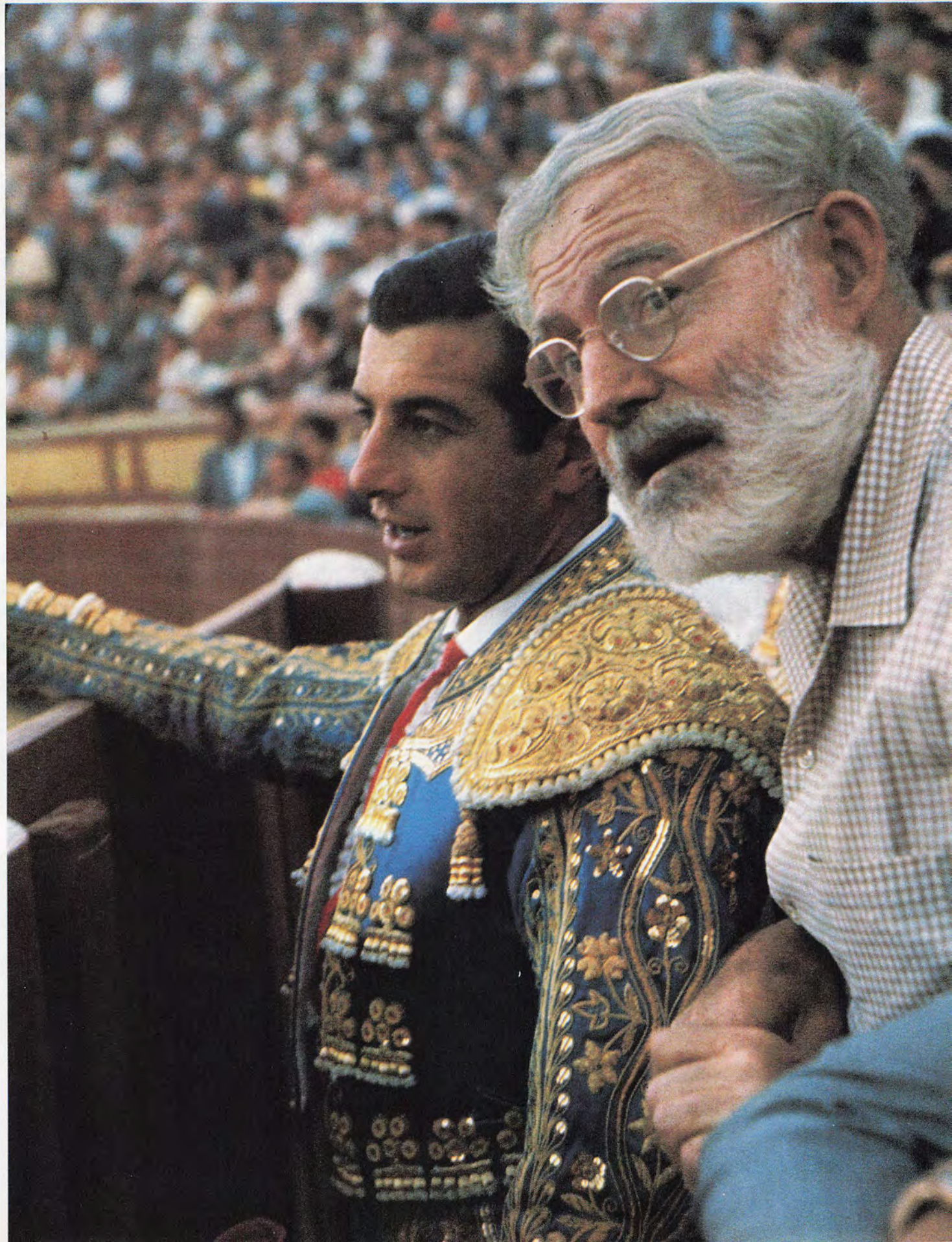
Humor was pervaded by the "put-on," deadpan irony whetted to a razor edge. It sliced into everything from art to fashion. Some artists found art in popular objects: Zap! There was Pop Art, like Andy Warhol's soup can blow-ups. Others found art in optical phenomena: Pow! There was Op Art. There was also Roy Lichtenstein's send up of an expressionist smear and Peter Max's reprise of the lyrical Aubrey Beardsley—in cartoon hard-edge. The mini-skirt approached art in its higher forms and model Twiggy, built like a piece of string, suited the times artfully.



Bittersweet was the '60s flavor: that fatted calf that Dustin Hoffman is eyeballing as The Graduate belonged to seductress Anne Bancroft, old enough to be his mother, tsk, tsk.

The movie spoke to the anxiety of youth, lamenting lost heroes—"Where have you gone, Joe DiMaggio?"—in its theme song. Joe was okay, but two—bearded author Ernest Hemingway and actress Marilyn Monroe (with Joe here)—did not survive the decade.





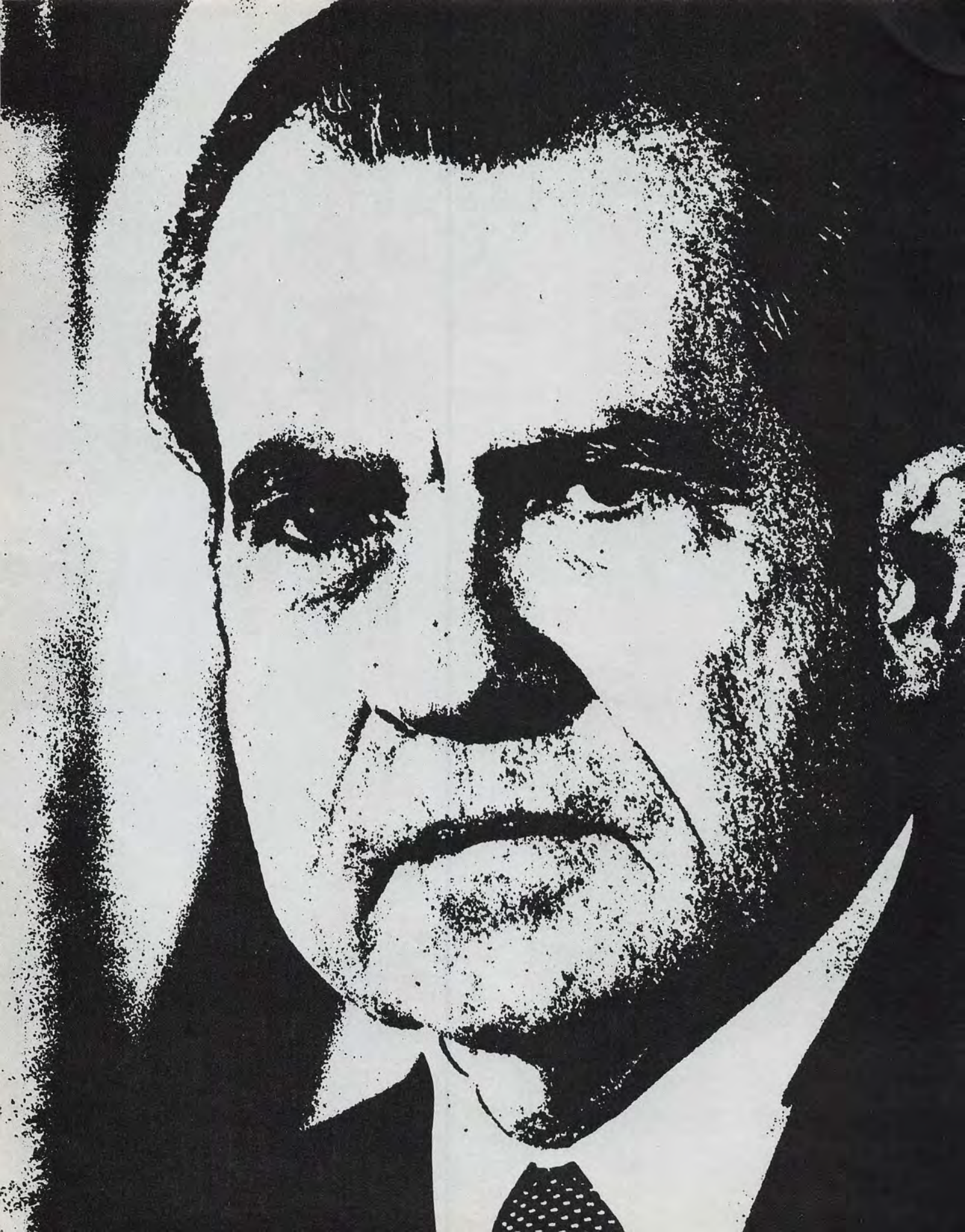


Maybe it was coming of age in the shadow of The Bomb that gave them their urgent intensity. "I'd rather have 10 years of superhypermost than live to be 70 sitting in some chair watching TV," drawled Janis Joplin. The hypermost—capped by a heroin O.D. in 1970—killed Joplin at 27 and claimed many other performers, too, but left a legacy of haunting music. Much of it harnessed the dreams that drove the decade: Bob Dylan (below) turned Mr. Tambourine Man, Blowin' in the Wind and The Times They are A-Changin' into anthems for a generation. The Beatles invaded and fans mobbed them at the airport — and everywhere else. The play Hair (right) set the Age of Aquarius to music, rejoicing in drugs, sex, life, protesting war. In a pasture near Woodstock, N.Y. in 1969 (overleaf) the generation staged its own musical in which everybody got a singing part.





The 70s



In a decade that began with startling revelations, Americans debated whether cherished old notions about their leaders and institutions—and themselves—could still be taken on faith. President Richard Nixon achieved his dreamed-of niche in history by restoring relations with China, but then made history of another sort by resigning his office as a national headache known as “Watergate” grew. The war in Viet Nam sizzled to an end. Women insisted with urgency and logic that they could be more than housewives and mothers, and deserved equal access and pay in the job market. They began appearing in places they had seldom been seen before except as secretaries or customers, from executive offices to construction sites. With a 1976 bi-centennial party celebrating the birth of the nation and the ultimate durability of

cherished old notions, the '70s began taking shape as the decade of transition. Filled with the sharp fevers and divisions of the '60s at the start, it turned into a soft, mostly tranquil time at the end. Prosperity, rather than social or political upheaval, was the goal. Self-absorption prevailed. Bright jogging outfits, ten-speed bikes and thousand-dollar hot tubs became big sellers as Americans continued their 200-year-old quest for the good life by transforming every aspect of it, including themselves, into works of art.





THE NIXON ERA

At home, as the decade unfolded, the U.S. was wracked by protest and worsening suspicions about illegal reprisals against critics by Nixon and aides. But abroad, the Administration displayed more finesse, making big gains in détente. Red China long had been an implacable foe— but suddenly, there was Secretary of State Henry Kissinger touring atop the Great Wall. And, to cement the profound thaw in relations, the President himself went to China in 1972, there to hoist chopsticks with Premier Chou En-lai.







It started out as just another protest against the Viet Nam War— except that Ohio, unlike most states, permitted its National Guardsmen to load live ammunition. When rampaging Kent State students charged, throwing stones and sticks, panicky guardsmen took aim and fired 35 carbine and pistol shots point blank into the crowd. Toll: four students killed, nine wounded. The photo of a little girl on Route 1 near Trang Bang, burned in a napalm attack, stung the conscience of a nation sated by images of horror. It and the photo of the joyous return of an Air Force officer shot down over North Viet Nam won Pulitzer Prizes.

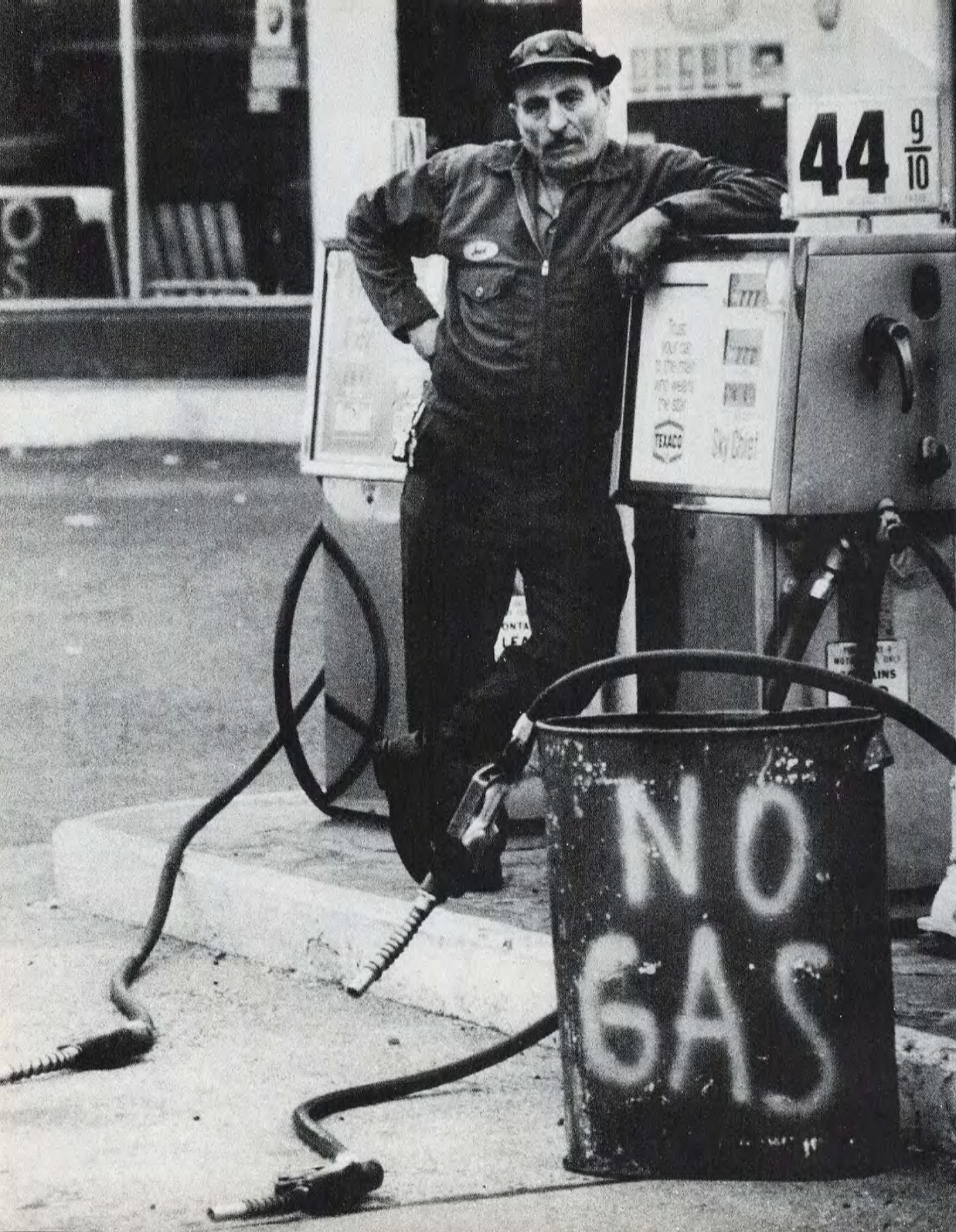






No mud had besmirched Nixon directly despite a swirl of shocking stories: Administration use of the F.B.I. and the I.R.S. to hound "enemies," White House employment of burglars to search Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate Apartments in Washington. But then Nixon Lawyer John Dean told a packed Senate "Watergate" hearing that the President was indeed involved.







Nixon's troubles grew and the Middle East conflict hit sharply home as an Arab oil cartel, OPEC, pinched off production in 1973, driving up U.S. prices and creating panic runs on the pumps. Spiro Agnew (above), Nixon's Vice President, resigned about the same time, charged with taking kickbacks from government contractors. The era finally ended with this farewell wave in 1974: Threatened with impeachment, Nixon himself had quit, first U.S. President to do so.

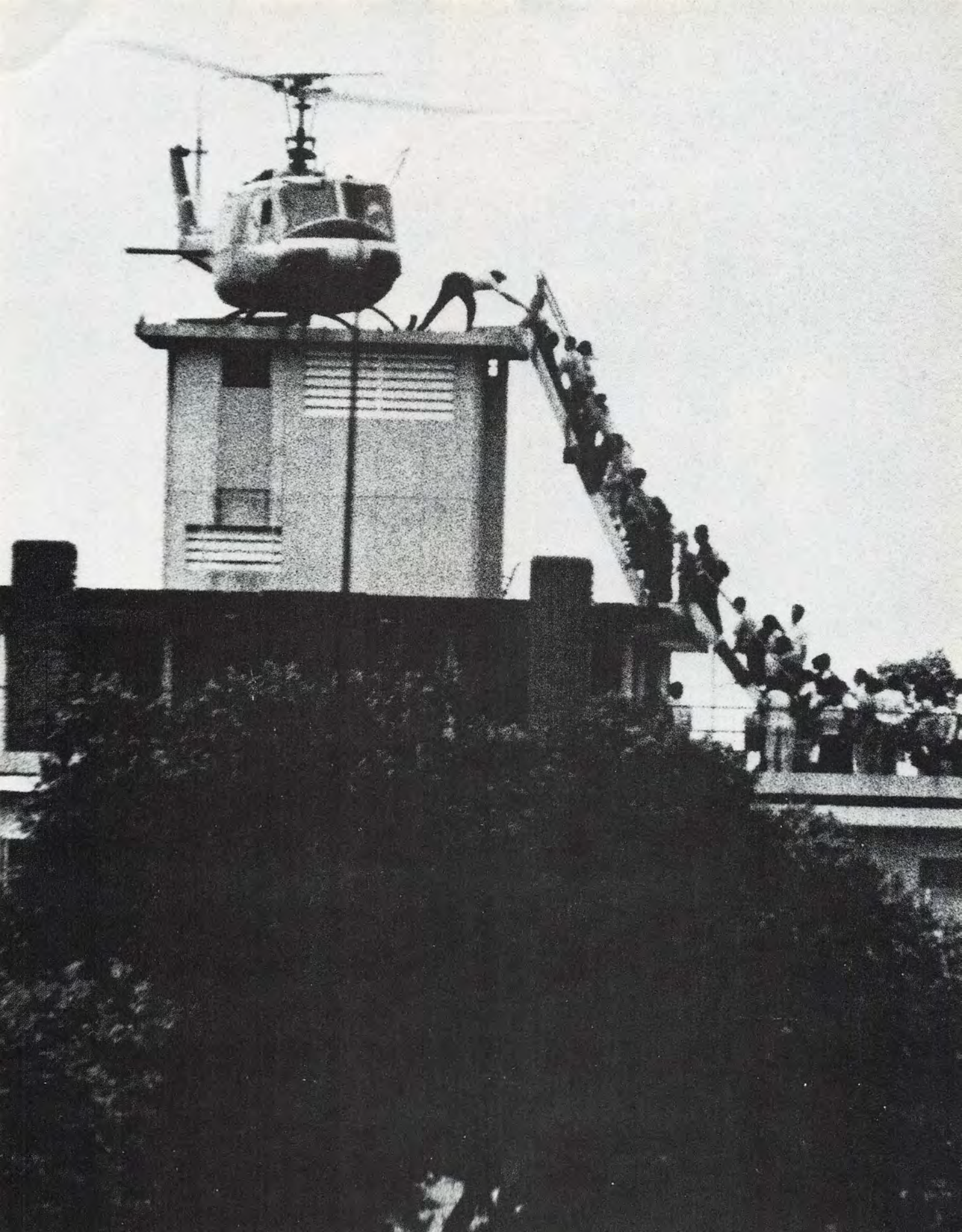




SETTLING DOWN

Easy-going Gerald Ford took over the White House, swiftly began work drafting a Presidential pardon for his predecessor—for crimes Nixon was never quite convicted of and never quite admitted—in the name of healing the nation. Newspaper heiress Patty Hearst was kidnapped by the Symbionese Liberation Army. She took up arms, bank robbery—and briefly, a new name, Tania—in their radical cause. In Saigon, U.S. officials bailed out of Viet Nam in 1975, exiting to choppers via the embassy roof.









In 1976 Americans, badly in need of something to celebrate, rejoiced to discover it was the 200th anniversary of the founding of their nation. For the occasion deepwater sailors piloted their stately craft over the world's oceans to rendezvous in New York harbor. For days the Hudson and East Rivers once again heard the brisk snap of mizzen-topgallant sails and main royals. For stirring spectacle, the regatta of the tall ships was rivaled only by the July 4 starbursts (overleaf) that lit up Miss Liberty.









Jimmy Carter, a peanut farmer from Plains, Ga., captivated enough voters with his quiet, earnest manner to win the White House. With him came a host of folksy relatives, from First Lady Rosalynn to First Mother Miss Lillian to beer-guzzling First Brother Billy, a good ol' boy as clowny as Jimmy was square. Jimmy coaxed Egypt's Anwar Sadat and Israel's Menachem Begin to Camp David, where he brokered an historic peace treaty.





When the ailing Shah of Iran fled to the U.S. in 1979, the Ayatullah Khomeini demanded his return. The U.S. refused. In retaliation, Iranian students seized the U.S. embassy and held Americans as hostages, confronting the White House with a devilish crisis. The hostages remained imprisoned for 444 days, victims of private and public humiliations.



AROUND THE WORLD

The majesty of Mt. Fuji and traditional pagoda-like haystacks remained unchanged, but an astonishing new industrial muscle was transforming the economy of Japan—and the world. Tough and durable, relatively cheap, Japanese motorcycles and cars rivaled U.S. brands, eclipsed other imports: Toyotas by the dockful were bought by mileage-conscious Americans. For tightly regimented Japanese workers the payoff was a share of the 20th century's amenities at home, a ride on a "bullet train" named Hikari—"Light"—that whisked passengers from Tokyo to Osaka at 131 m.p.h.





A Polish man named Karol Wojtyla became, at 58, Pope John Paul II, took his mission around the world, addressed the U.N. His message: "We want to stretch out our hands and open our hearts to all people, especially those who are oppressed by injustice or discrimination." A 69-year old nun named Mother Teresa won the Nobel Prize in 1979 for work with the poor. Help for the needy became particularly critical in North Africa, where famine produced long lines for food.



The Japanese fishing community of Minimata had lived for years in the outfall from an industrial plant. In 1971 photographer W. Eugene Smith and his wife Aileen went there to document the toxic effects of eating fish contaminated by the plant's mercury emissions. The Pietàlike photograph of stricken Tomoko Uemura being bathed by her mother shocked the world.

A surprise attack on the holiest Jewish holiday, Yom Kippur, carried Egyptian and Syrian tanks deep into Israel in 1973. Dayan's soldiers used captured Soviet rocket launchers to carry the fight back across the Suez. The scrap escalated as the Russians threatened to step in, cooled after a U.S. global nuclear alert. Margaret Thatcher in the '70s became England's first woman Prime Minister and would soon show her own zest for tanks.

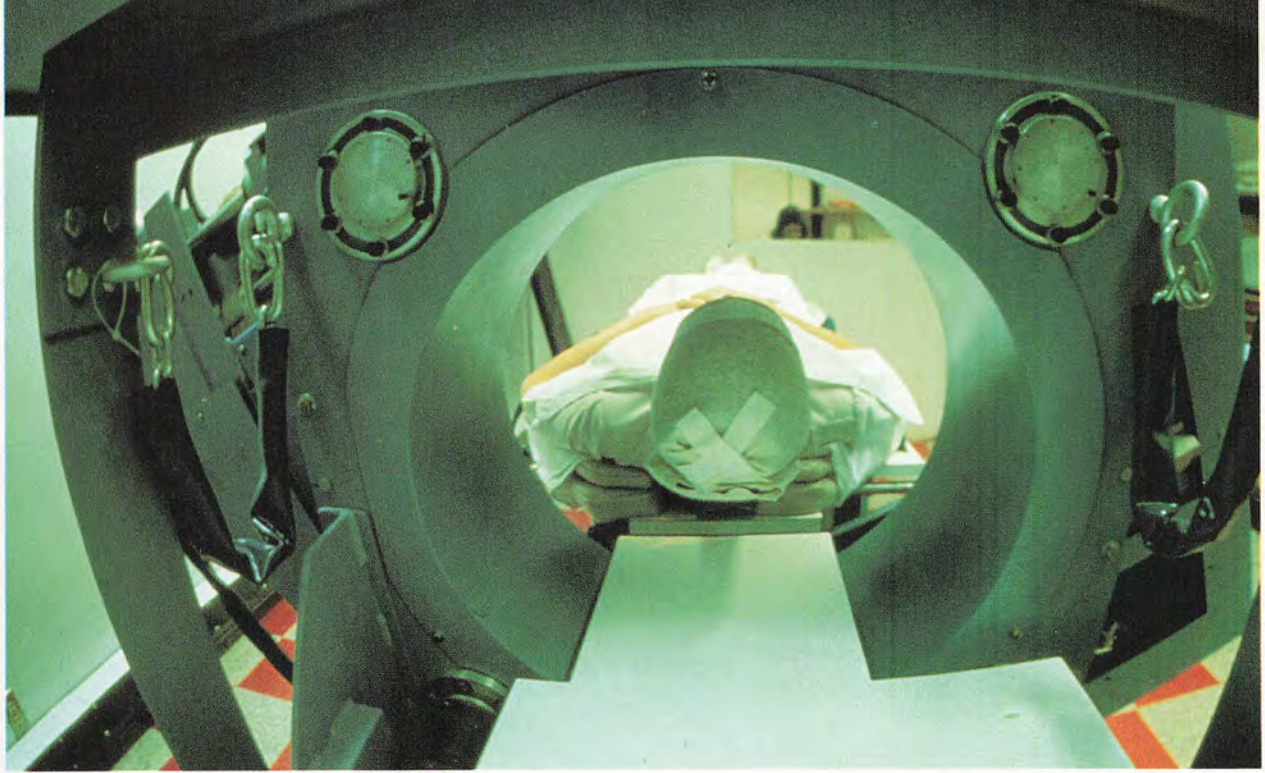






"We just helped nature a bit," said dad, a British truckdriver, of Louise Brown (left and below), the first test tube baby. The computerized axial tomographic exam—CAT scan—made soft body parts visible without surgery. The anthropology team of Richard Leakey made an historic find in Africa: pieces of the manlike skull of a hominid with a big brain—likely more than 2 million years old—recreated by a Hollywood makeup artist for this pose with Leakey here.

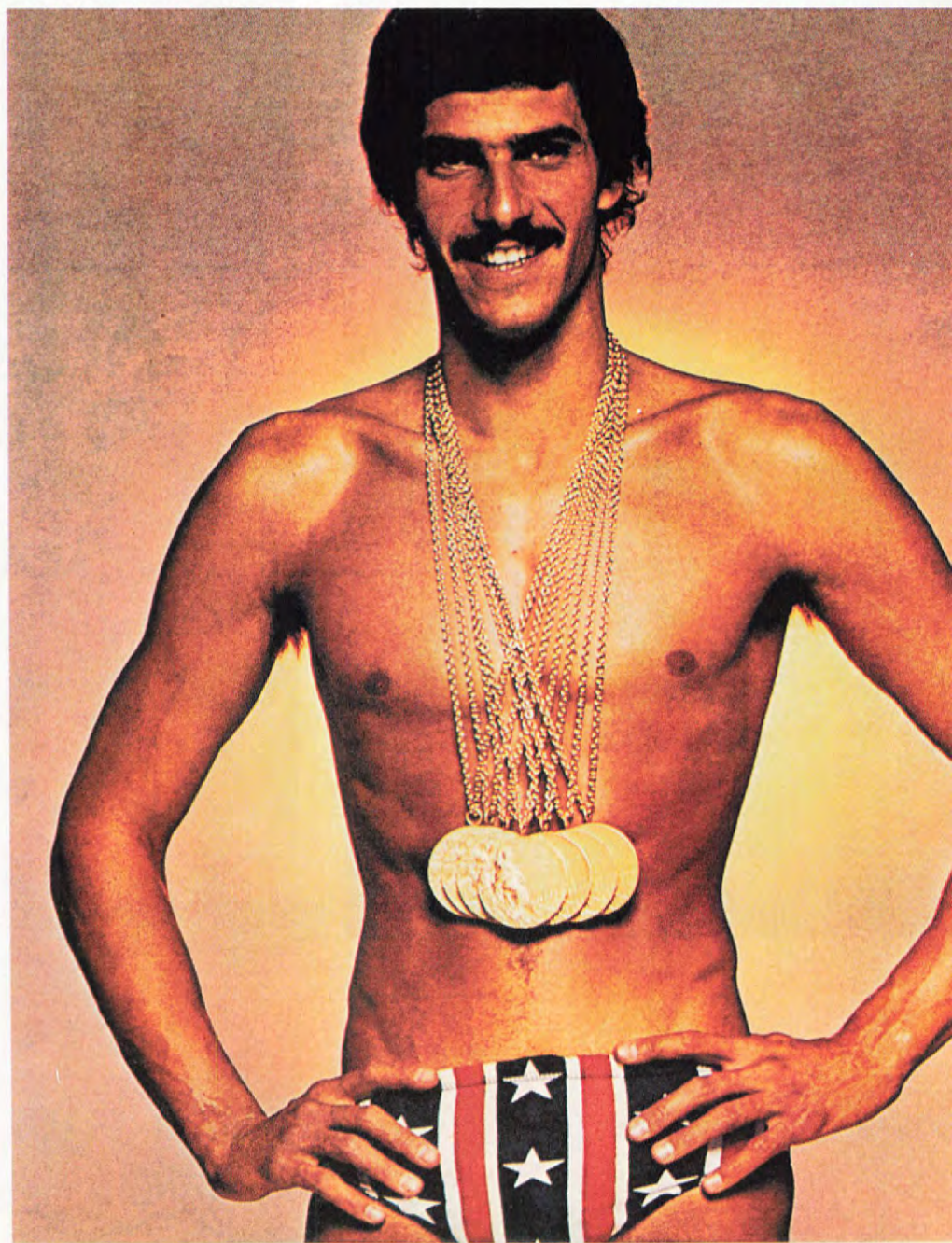




SPORTS

Hero of the 1972 Munich Olympics was U.S. swimmer Mark Spitz, who won a record seven gold medals. Tragedy of the Games was the invasion of the Israeli team dorm, where masked Palestinians killed two people and seized nine as hostages. An anguished day of negotiations, with guards patrolling the dormitory ledge, ultimately led to an airport battle in which the nine Israelis, five terrorists and a policeman died.









*Superstars from the 1976 Olympics:
Bruce Jenner set a record in the
decathlon, a torturous two days of
sprints, jumps and field events,
capped by a 1,500-meter race.
Romania's tiny—86 pounds—Nadia
Comaneci became at 14 the first
Olympic contender ever to score a
perfect 10 at gymnastics, and won
three golds. Franz Klammer of Austria
sped to the men's downhill ski title.*

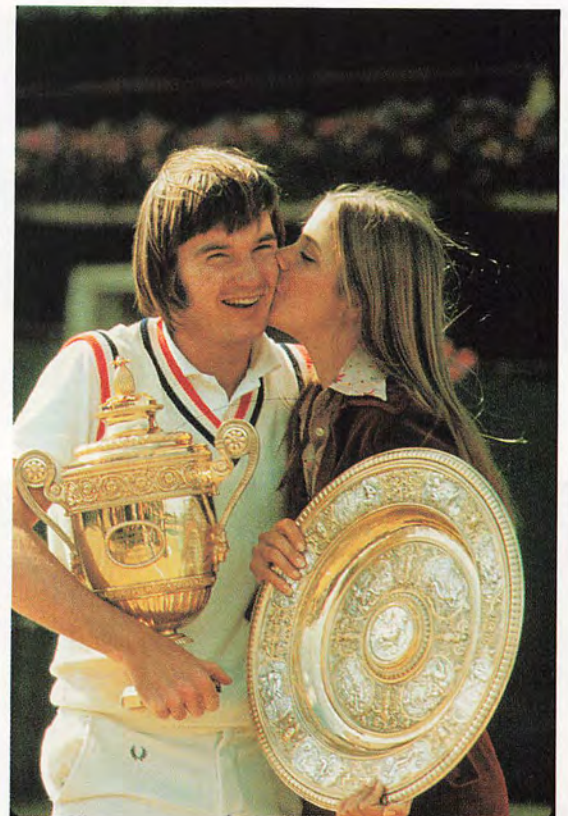


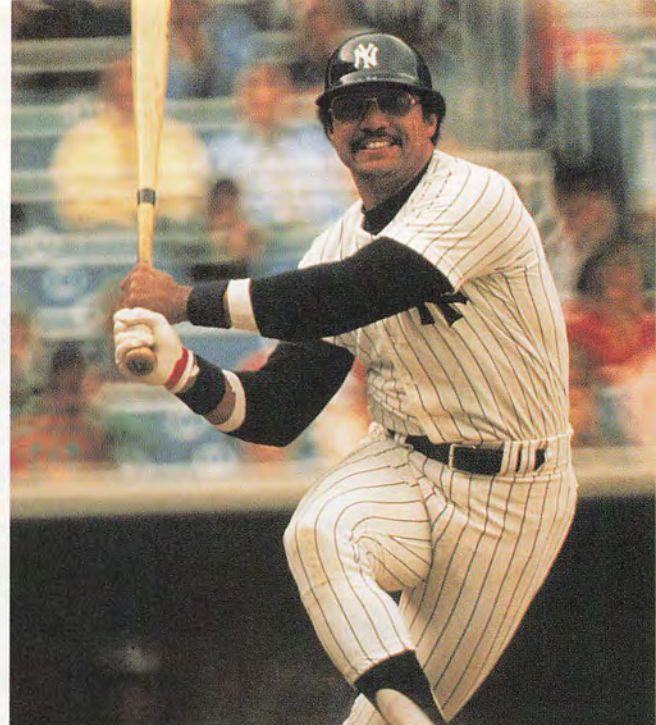


Joe Namath continued to power through the mud to glory—and into football's Hall of Fame. A lawyer named Howard Cosell changed his venue from courtroom to lockerroom, with a sportscasting delivery—a cross between an adenoidal pneumatic hammer and an electric chain saw—that could make a federal case of almost anything. Secretariat in 1973 took the Belmont and racing's Triple Crown by 31 lengths. John Wooden coached UCLA to a record 10 NCAA basketball titles, retiring with his final championship and a ceremonial net in 1975.



Billie Jean King became the first woman athlete to earn \$100,000 a year, and practically owned the Wimbledon. She once confided what makes champions: they try harder and longer. Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert kept trying, and both won Wimbledon in '74, but their off-court love match fizzled. Protecting his goalie (right) and scoring, too, Bobby Orr flourished as hockey's top star. Hank Aaron broke Babe Ruth's lifetime home run record with this 715th; Reggie Jackson (top right) was Mr. October, doing best when it mattered most, including five homers in the 1977 World Series.



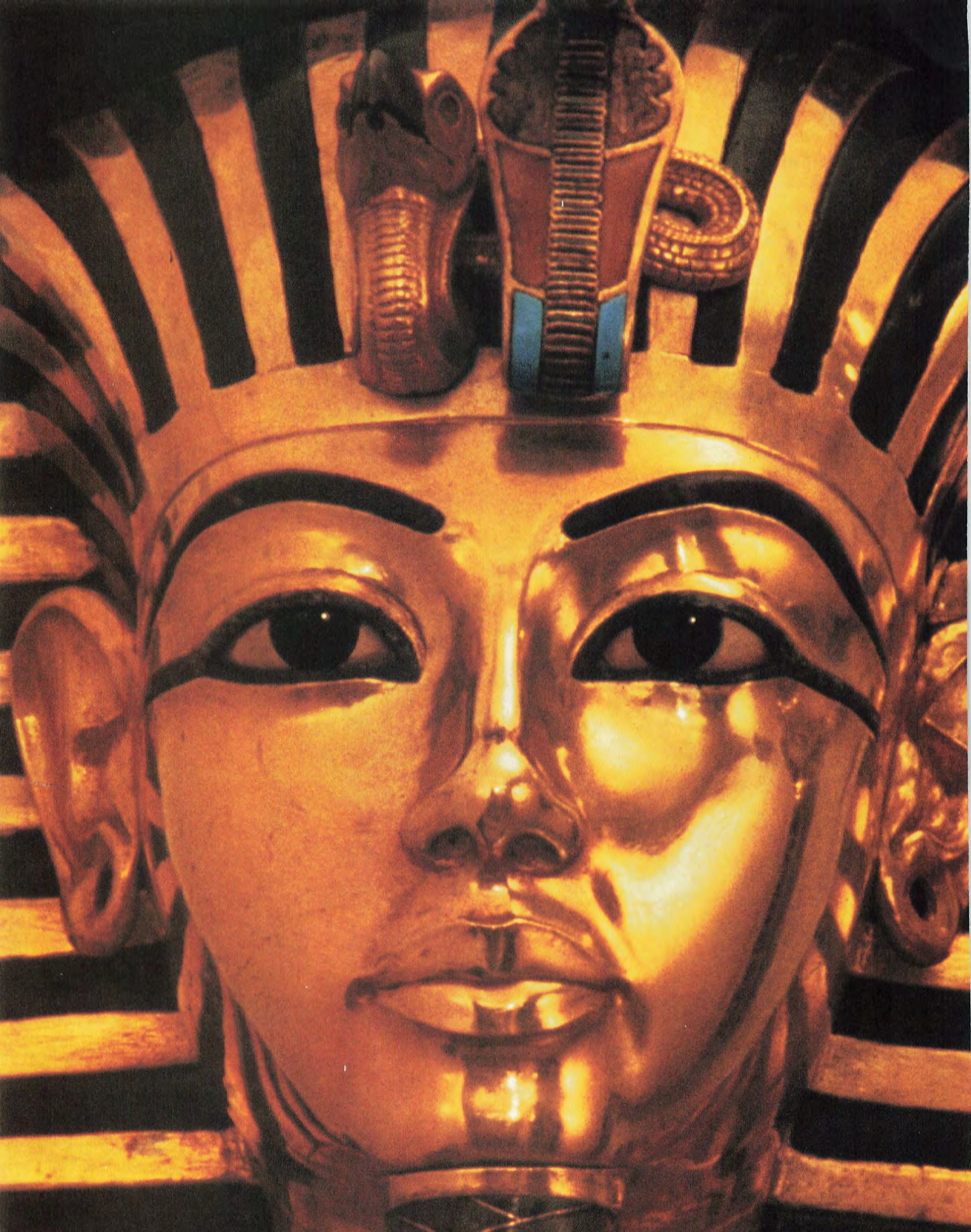




STYLE AND STARS

Only if you looked absolutely goddessly—just lissomely, lithely nymphesque— could you dare set foot outdoors in hotpants, and even then, it risked seeming more cheeky than chic. Come the cold weather, haute couture was more kindly to those unfortunates with less-than-10 bods, allowing them to wrap themselves à la L.L. Bean in sleeping bag coats. Indoors, any season, either gender, unisex body stockings had the slaves of fashion coming all unraveled—and some others fearing for the republic.







A glowing mask more than 30 centuries old drew Americans in throngs to see the touring display of treasures of Egyptian King Tutankhamun. The mask, solid gold, had covered the head of the king's mummy. Pablo Picasso, who turned out masterpieces in seemingly effortless profusion, died in 1973 at age 91. "Painting is my hobby," Picasso once said, explaining his output. "When I am finished painting, I paint again for relaxation." His *Night Fishing at Antibes* and *Portrait of J.R. with Roses* (bottom) are here.



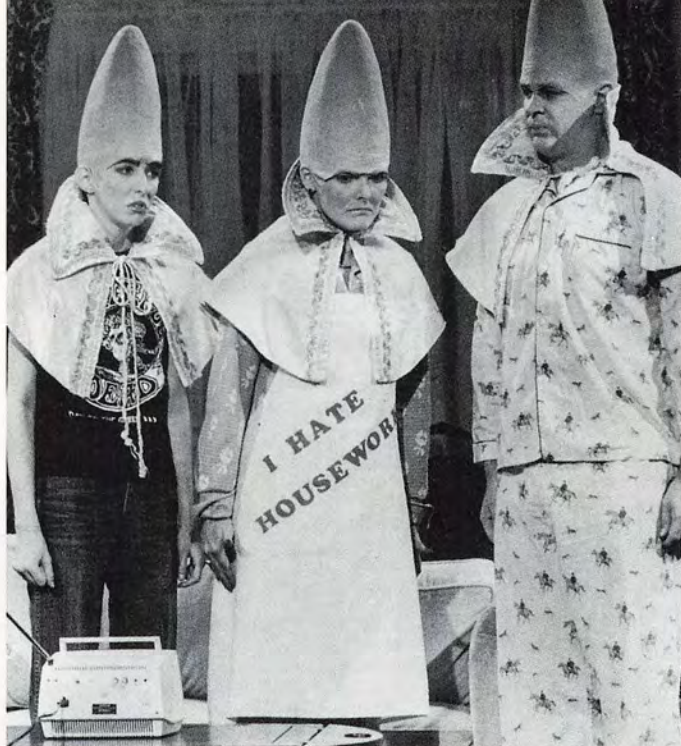
In 1945, a one-time correspondence student in philology and former Soviet artillery officer, Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn, was exiled to Siberia by Stalin for political crimes. In 1976, having won the Nobel Prize for such novels as One Day In the Life of Ivan Denisovich, he exiled himself, this time to the U.S. "because," he explained, "you can be free."





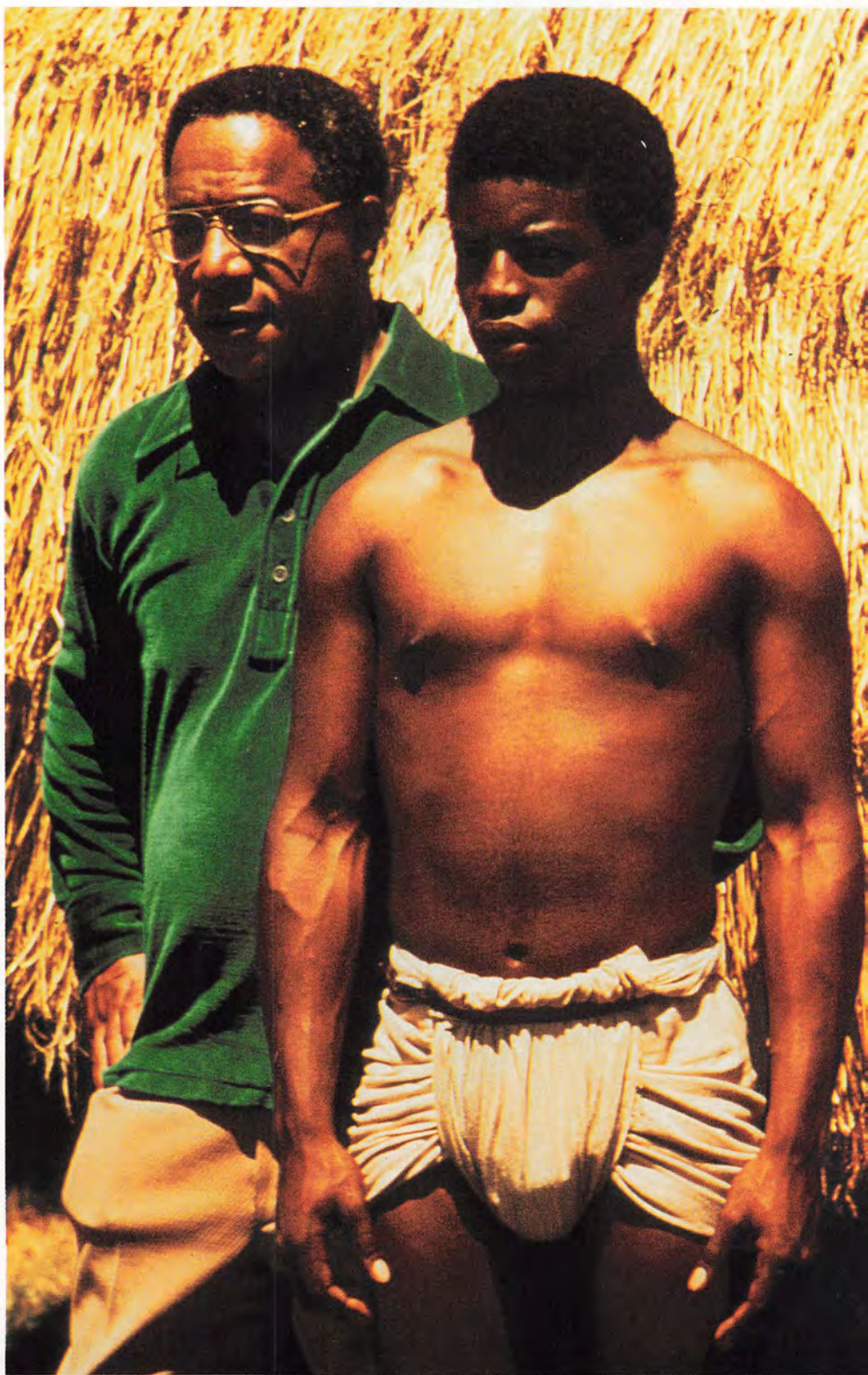


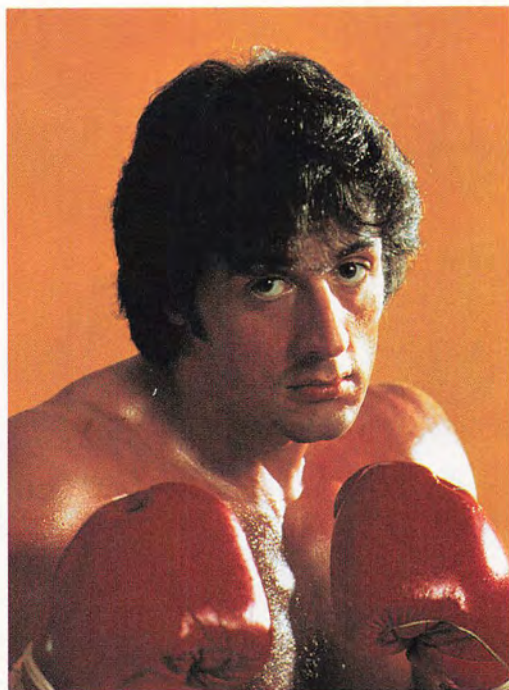
To catch the eye—and the ratings—in that roiling free-for-all called TV, a character had to be really a character, with a full repertoire of dynamic visuals, not to mention gusts of nuance and shading. Sesame Street's Big Bird, for example, rose to a magnificent seven feet because a puppeteer inside held its beaky head up at arm's length. Miss Piggy, that porcine styful on the Muppets, brought home the bacon with endearing little sillinesses and sharp elbows. As played by Newman, Curtin and Aykroyd, the Coneheads were anything but highbrow on Saturday Night Live.



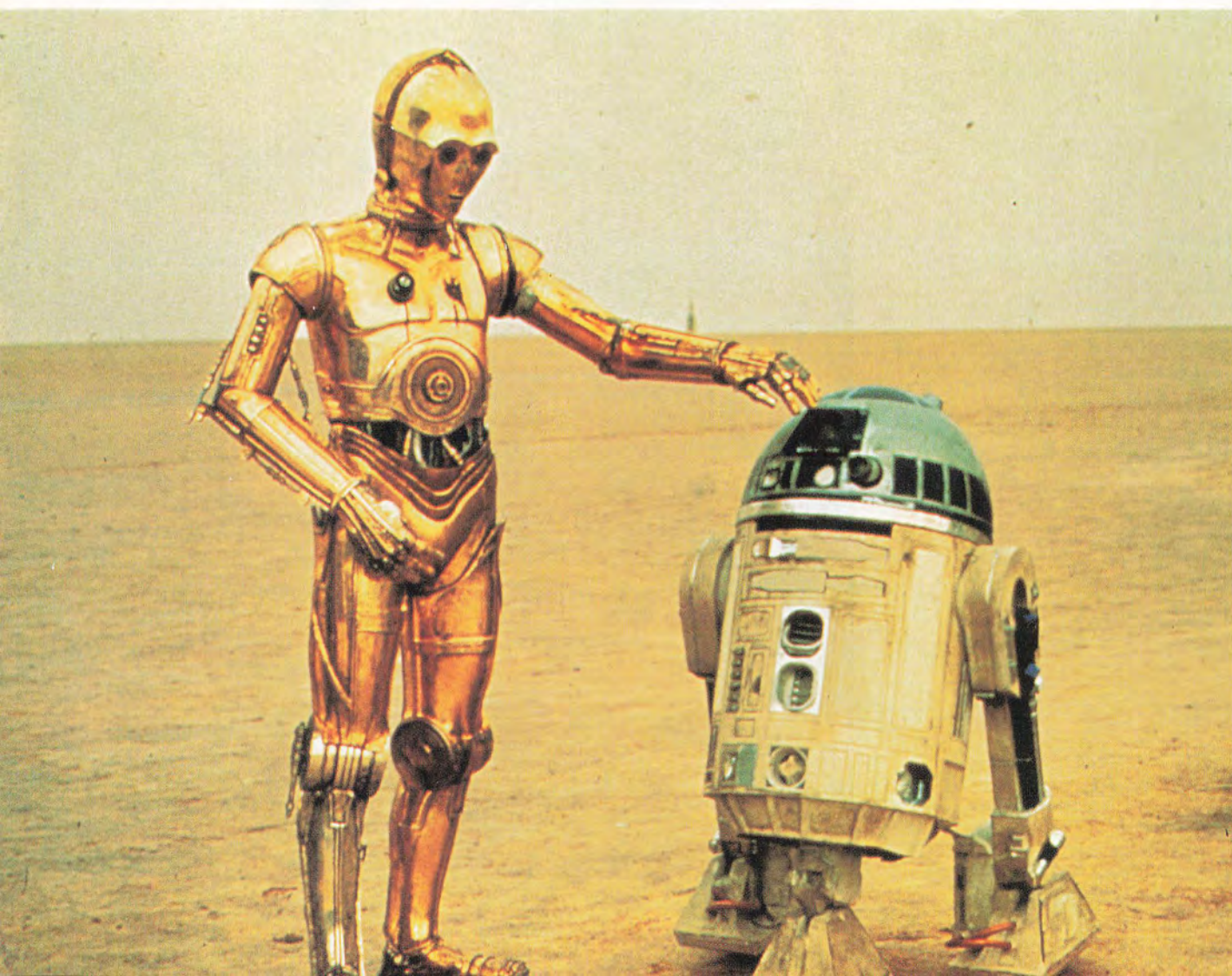


A staggering 130 million viewers tuned in the TV miniseries, Roots, Alex Haley's story of his family's passage from Africa to slavery in America and finally to freedom. Praise for Haley (with Roots actor LeVar Burton at right) was lavish; the National Urban League's Vernon Jordan called the series "the single most spectacular educational experience in race relations in America." All in the Family dealt with race, too, allowing bigot Archie Bunker to hoist himself hilariously on his own petard. And another family saga, Dallas, set the stage in the '70s for the big question of the '80s: Who shot J.R.?

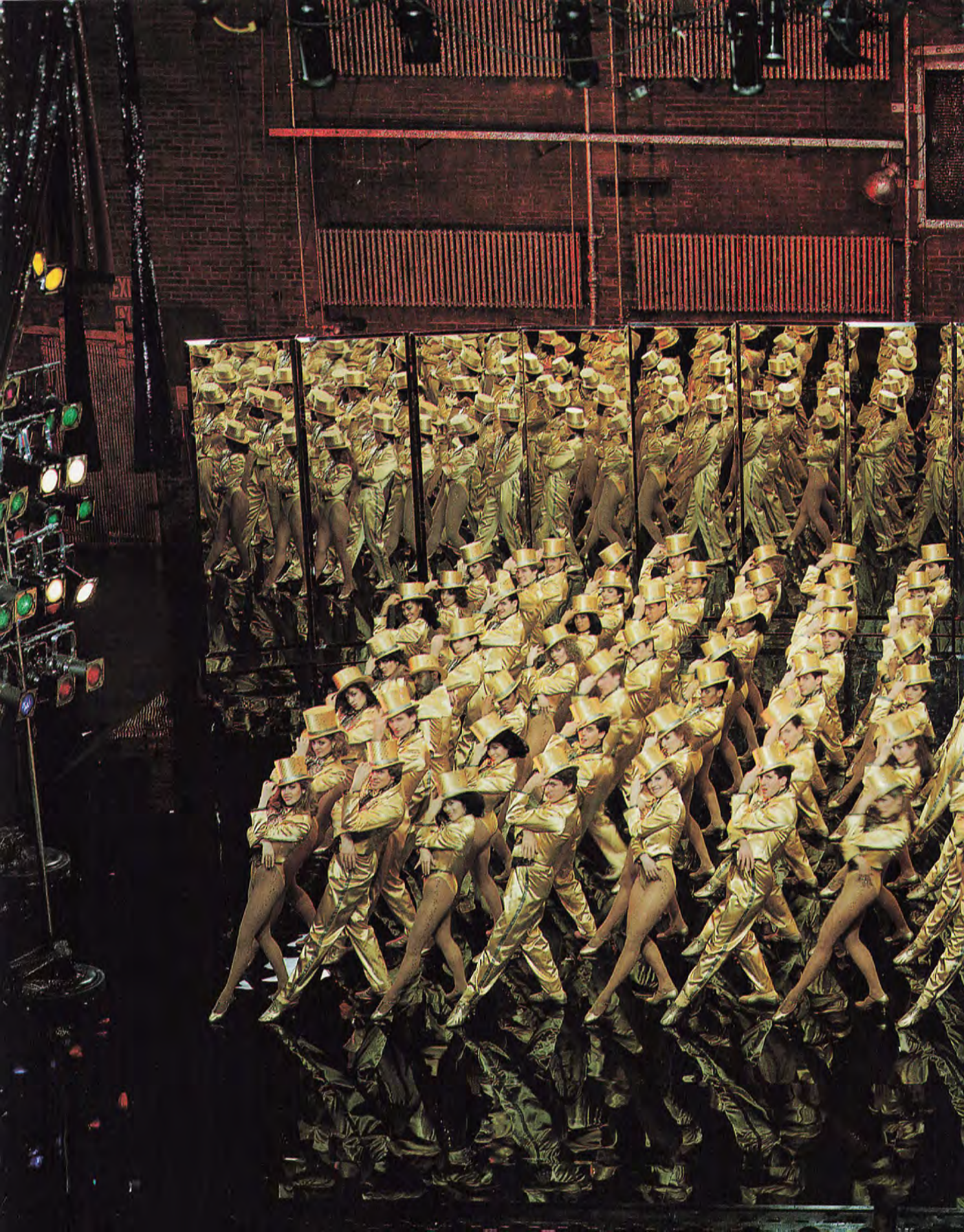




Marlon Brando let his years wrap his roles in creepy verisimilitude. The onetime Wild One and waterfront pug became the godfather, Don Corleone, wielding his bugspray like a Tommy gun. A mesomorph named Sylvester Stallone wrote himself a superstar role as Rocky. Star Wars brought forth two cute machines with "minds," and A Chorus Line began a run that would set a record for most consecutive performances on Broadway and would create (overleaf) a most memorable grand finale for the movies. The most grandiose extravaganza of stars in the '70s was produced by the space program. A NASA composite of photographs from Voyager I's flight past Jupiter follows the overleaf. It shows the planet Jupiter at top — and its four largest moons.











The 80s

[illegible]

The '80s rocked to shock waves launched decades before—and reaped some big payoffs as old dreams yielded new endings. This memorial wall erected in Washington, D.C. helped to heal the lingering wounds from Viet Nam. Elected and re-elected in a landslide, Ronald Reagan brought calm, projecting an unflappable nonchalance to a nation that welcomed it. There were problems—a drug called crack, a despot named Noriega, temporary setbacks in the stock market, deficits that dealt chops to government service—but for much of the nation, prosperity roared. Space-tech gadgets like satellite dishes, microwave ovens, phone-answering machines, VCRs, home computers, became must purchases for many—bank machines coughed up the cash. The Age of Aquarius had faded; the Age of The Yuppie had dawned. Still, the

revolutions launched in the '60s were replacing Norman Rockwell America with a new culture in which women and minorities moved higher in the workplace, men shared the responsibilities of the home, and the blended family—produced by pairings among the divorced—sometimes seemed as common as the nuclear one. But the decade's most significant changes were instigated in the Kremlin, by the man staring out of the opposite page. Mikhail Gorbachev allowed the Iron Curtain countries to draw big breaths of freedom, offering promise that the tense path of our past 44 years of history had changed direction at last.



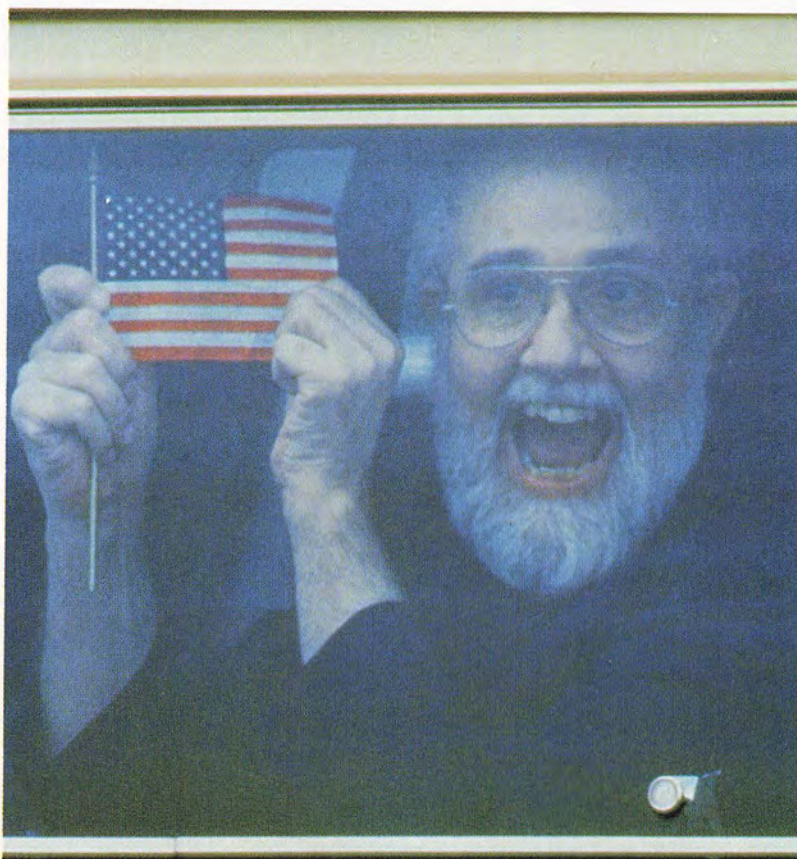




THE REAGAN YEARS

Critics would assail his soaring deficit, his casualness with facts and his penchant for naps but none of that carping seemed to touch Ronald Reagan—or shake his laconic command of the office. At his side, as she had been through his terms as governor of California, was Nancy, a hands-on First Lady. Reagan named the first woman Supreme Court Justice, Sandra Day O'Connor (right) and was opposed in 1984 by the first major-party ticket with a woman, Democratic Vice Presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro (below right).





Terrorism— some 700 acts in 1985 alone — included the hijacking of TWA flight 847, from Athens to Rome (above), which snared 40 Americans, one of whom was killed. Homecomings of hostages were joyous, as when Americans returned in 1981 after 444 days in Iran and flag-bearing Father Jenco returned from 564 days as a prisoner in Lebanon. But covert dealings to try to free American captives involved arms trade with Iran and, when exposed, raised troubling questions about secrecy, legal obligations and ethics. White House deal-maker Oliver North told the Senate he was just following orders.





The toll at war's end in 1975 was horrific: 57,507 Americans killed, 303,700 wounded, 766 taken prisoner, 5,011 missing. Confusingly, many still found themselves confronted by indifference or hostility from the country that had sent them to fight. Then, in 1982, the nation erected a giant thank-you, a memorial wall in Washington, D.C., where the emotional embraces of veterans showed that Viet Nam was not yet over. Another national plight moved nearly 5 million to join hands across America in 1986 (above) in behalf of the homeless.







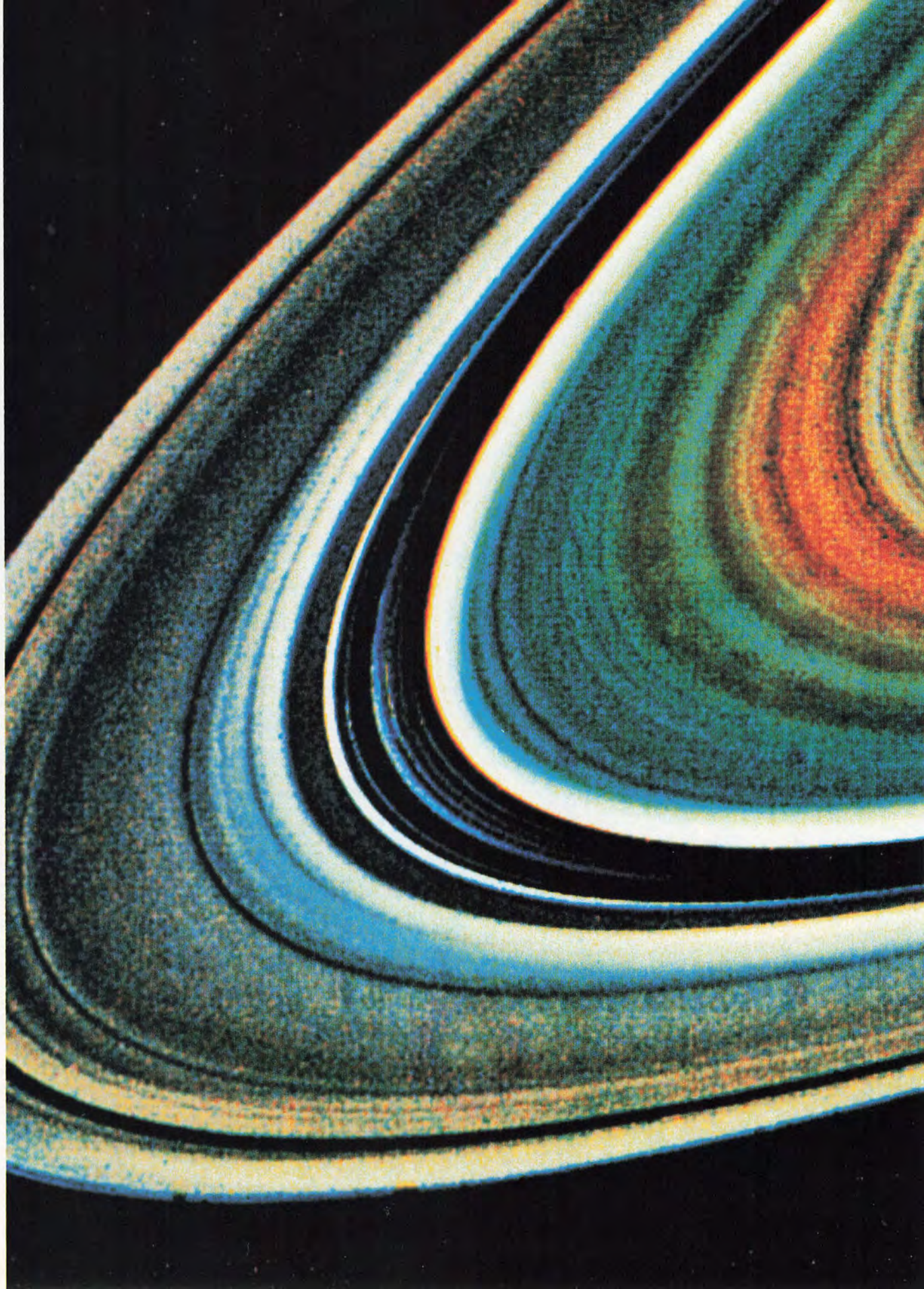
Just a couple of months earlier, the Dow-Jones hit a record high of 2722.42. But a bumpy descent began, down through what many observers said was just transient market turbulence—although it added up to a 200-point drop by October, 1987. Ultimately, on October 19, the worst drop in market history (508 points, a worse-than-'29 fall of 22.6 percent caused by panic selling) sent many surprised investors—on the floor of The New York Stock Exchange (above) and elsewhere—into head-holding shock.

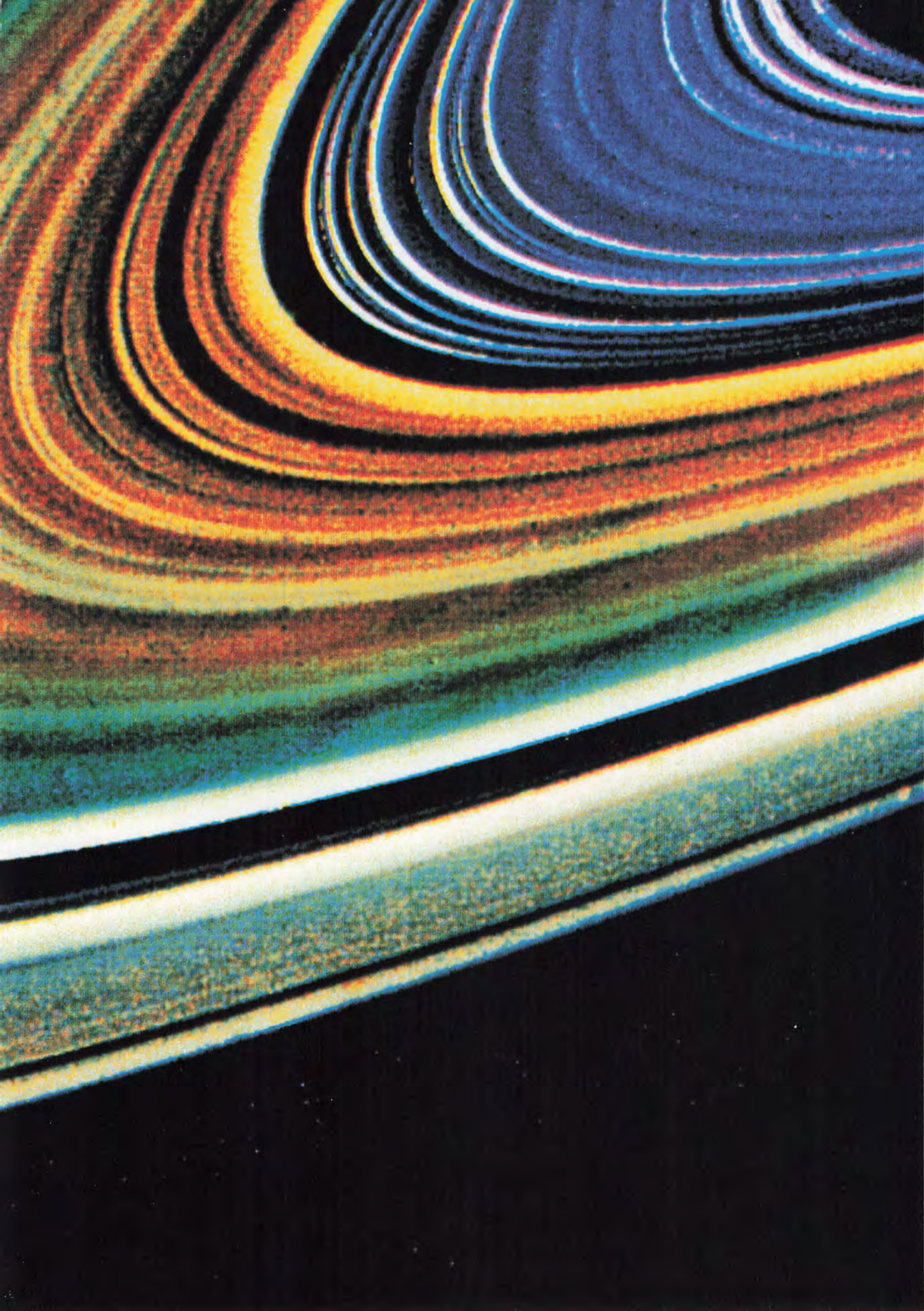


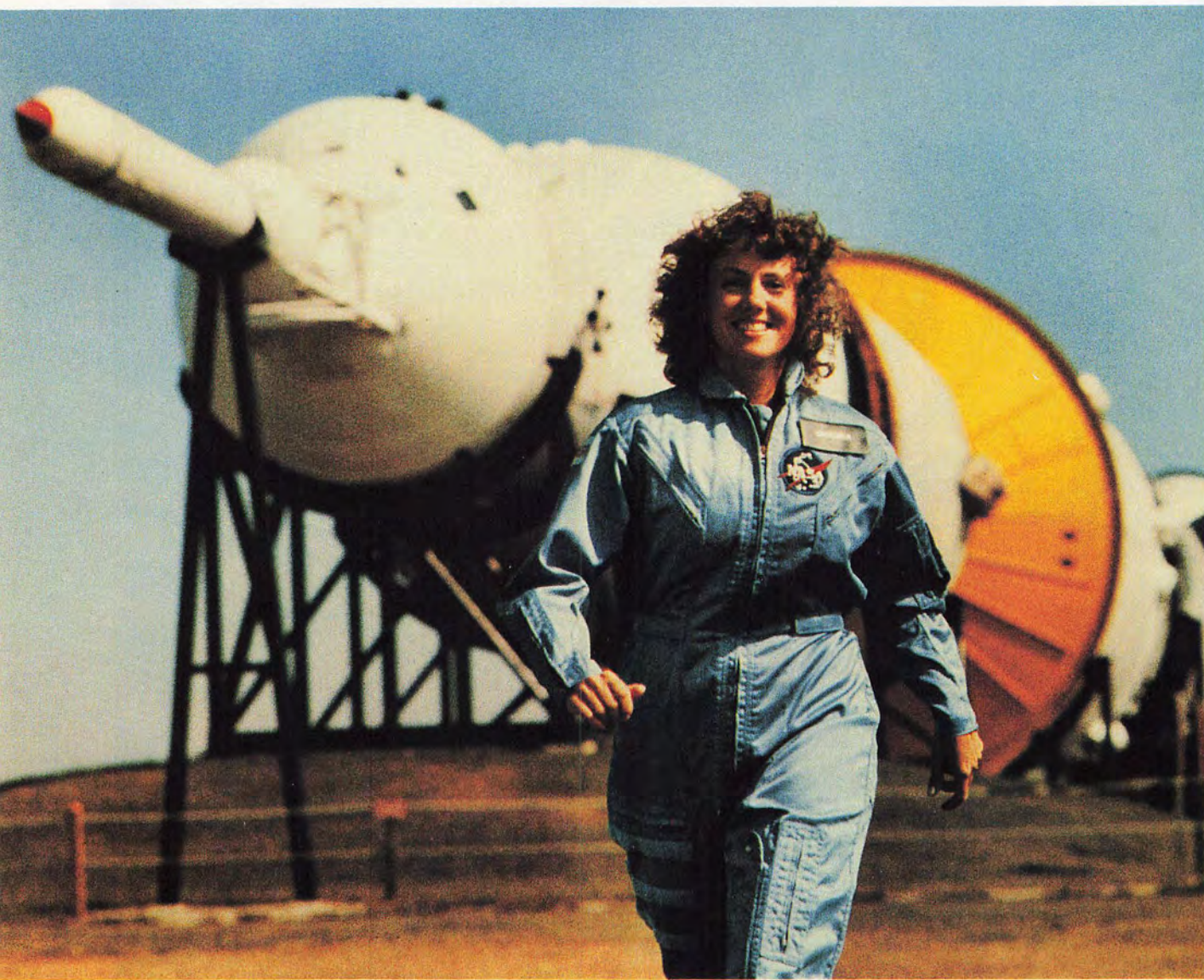


The two seemed cozy enough here at a summit in Geneva in 1985. But in Reykjavik the next year, they abruptly ended a tête-a-tête and stalked off in separate huffs, Reagan cursing to himself in his limo, Gorbachev muttering that testing StarWars in space was something only "a madman" would accept. They smiled again at subsequent meetings and then, after 1989 shipboard talks with Reagan's successor, George Bush (right), Gorby said much of the cold war had come to an end. Among other key news on the '80s political scene was Jesse Jackson's milestone Presidential bid.



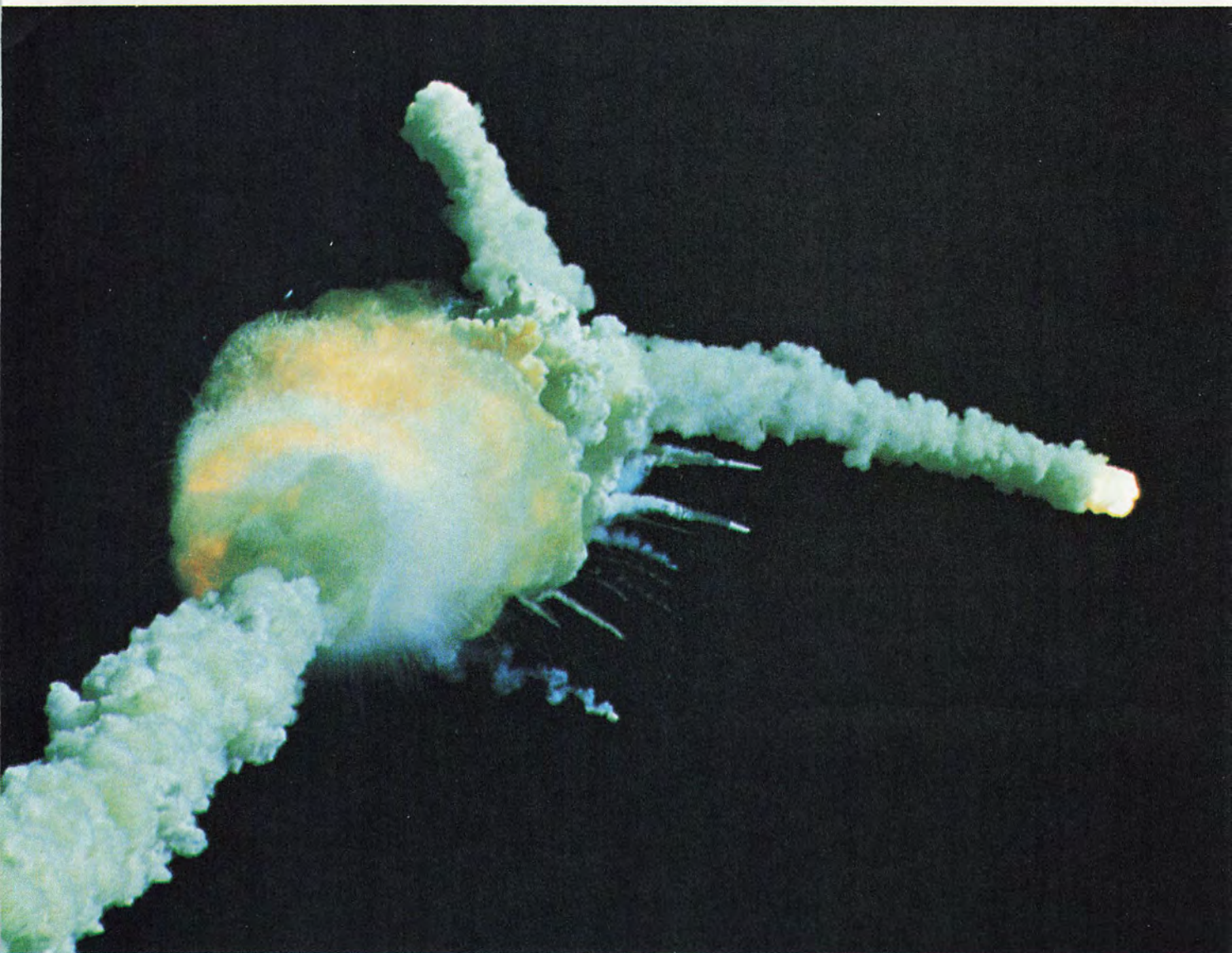




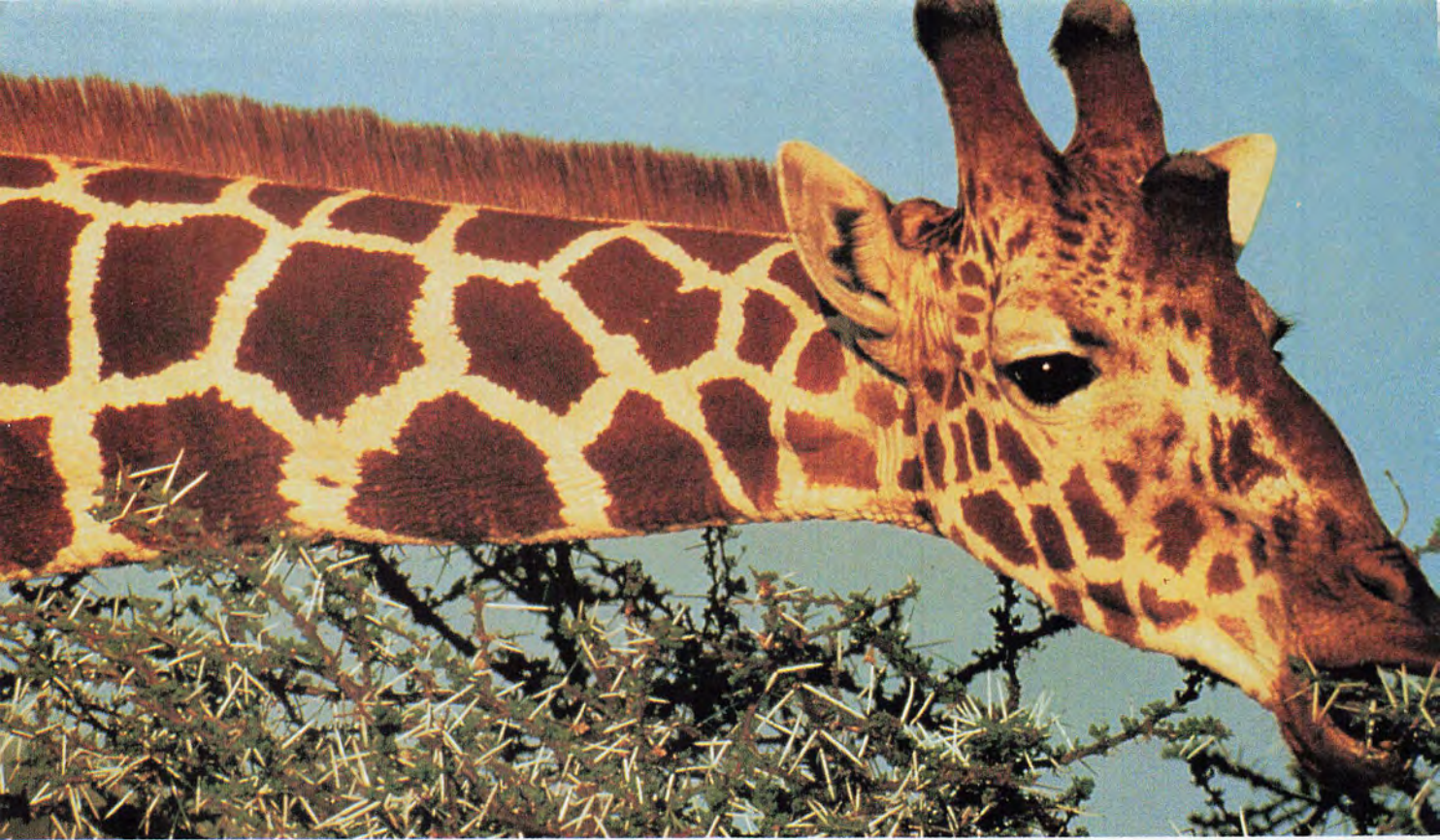


THE EARTH AND BEYOND

From Saturn, just down the galaxy a mere eight hundred million miles or so, a nuclear-powered electronic eyeball named Voyager 2 sent back a dazzling postcard (preceding pages) of the planet's 620,000-mile-wide corona, a circling belt of rocks and ice. The allure of space impelled six astronauts to board the shuttle Challenger on January 28, 1986, with New Hampshire grammar school teacher Christa McAuliffe. Her pupils watched on TV as the rocket roared aloft.



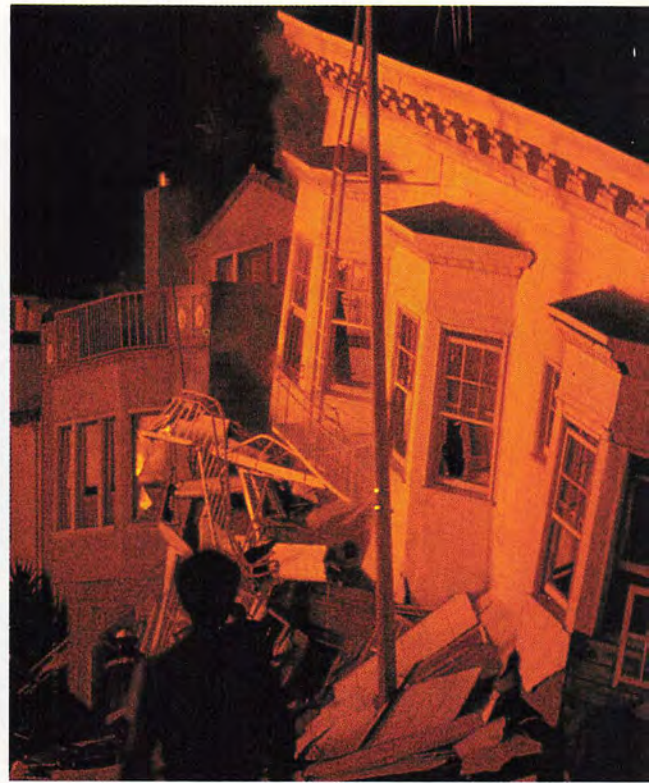
Just 74 seconds after liftoff from its Florida launching pad—while the rocket was still in view of those at the site—Challenger exploded over the ocean. All on board died. President and Mrs. Reagan led the nation's mourning at this memorial service three days later.



Man's urgent need for billiard balls—and cue tips—and bracelets and scrimshaw, all of ivory, has landed the elephant on the world's endangered species list. More than 1,000 other species are similarly imperiled, including giant California condors, one of whom historically conceived a baby in captivity (right). The encroachments of modern life posed threats to land, as well, putting in peril these Costa Rica rain forests. The giraffe is okay. So far.



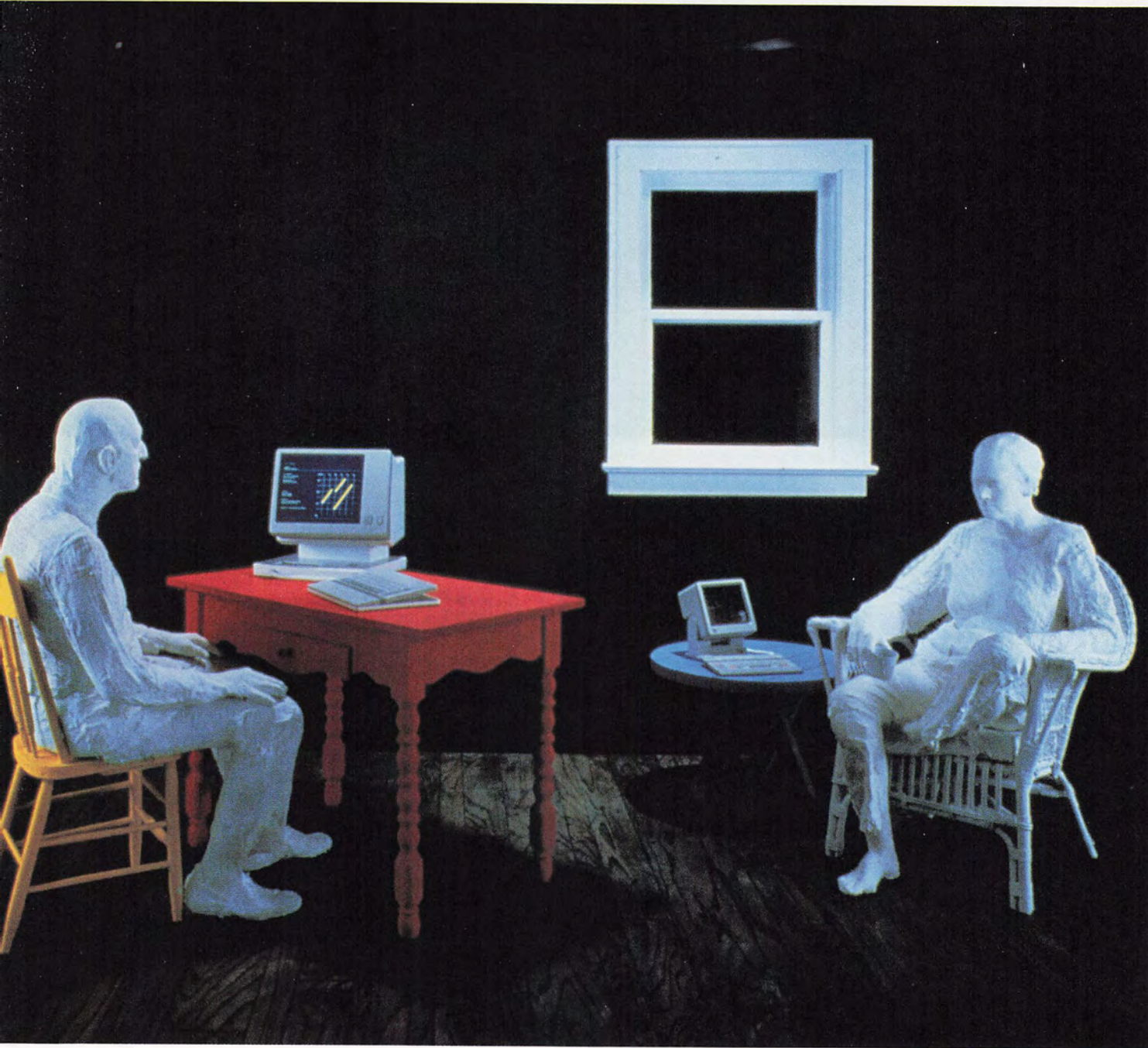


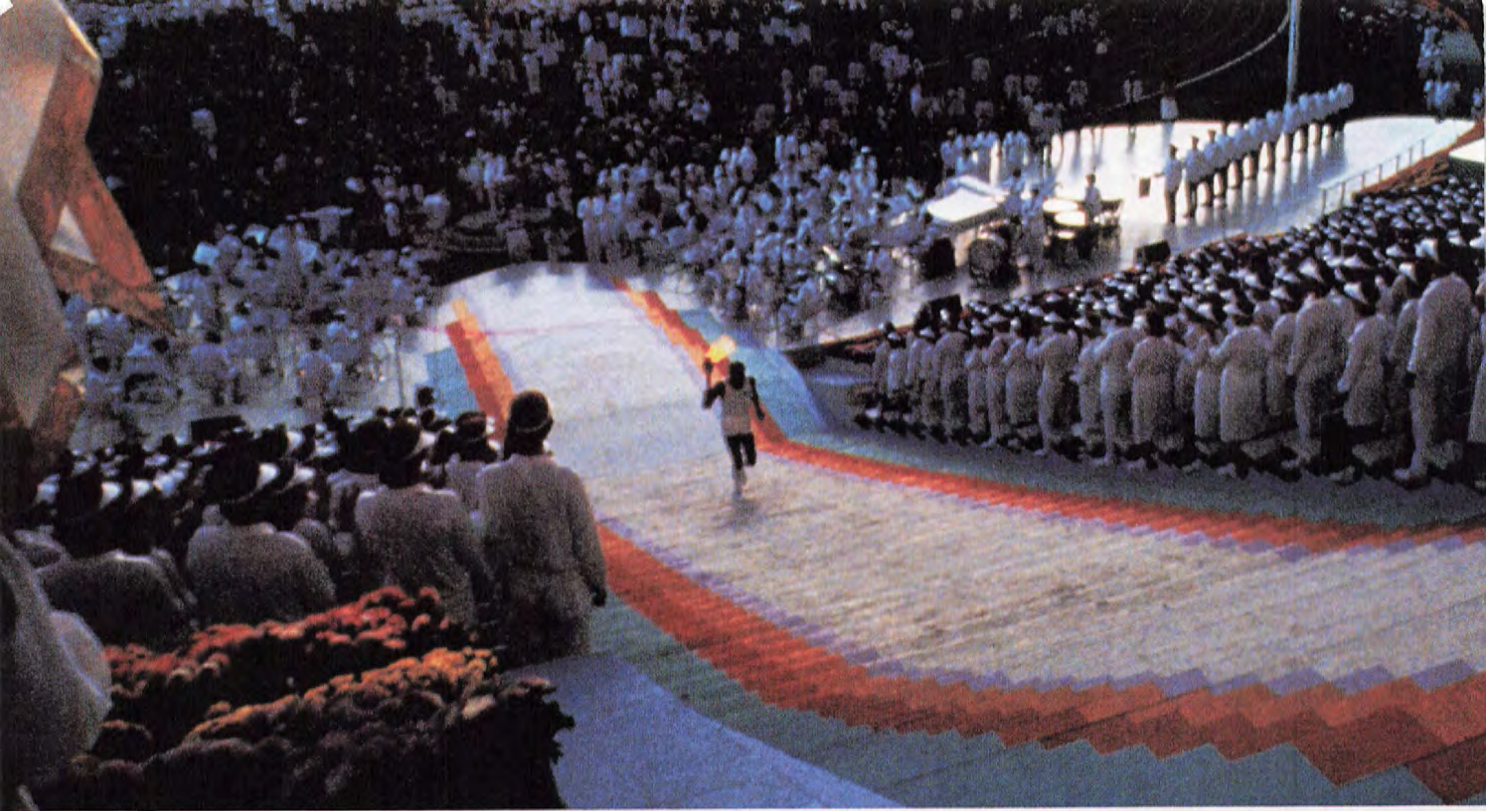


In areas where ancient forces still roiled, Nature smashed beachfront investments and urban lives with equal indifference. On October 17, 1989, an earthquake struck San Francisco, killed 67 people, injured some 3,000 more, caused more than \$6 billion in property damage. A mile-long upper tier of the Nimitz Freeway collapsed, killing 38 people on the lower level. One died when a 30-foot section of the top deck of the Bay Bridge collapsed.



Millions of Americans discovered the thrill of watching the graphs grow—and all the other tricks the gadget could do. Hardly anybody used a computer just to compute with. Once you got all set up, like this fellow in the George Segal sculpture, it was super for writing and sending letters. Even pictures were a snap. As a game machine it rivaled PacMan. It could party-line with countless other computers. It provided child's play as well as making possible the most sophisticated technological and scientific advances ever known to man.







SPORTS

Rafer Johnson, who won the decathlon event for the U.S. at the 1960 Olympics, carried the symbolic torch high into the stands at the Los Angeles Coliseum to open the '84 games. Speedskater Eric Heiden swept the field, winning five gold medals in '80 at Lake Placid, where the U.S. hockey team astonishingly upset the Soviets, 4-3 — and then freaked out. The flamboyant Flo Jo (below left) — Florence Griffith Joyner—took golds (below right) at Seoul in 1988. Pro football in the 1980s saw Joe Montana bring the 49ers three titles with slick passing in Super Bowls XVI, XIX and (overleaf) XXIII.

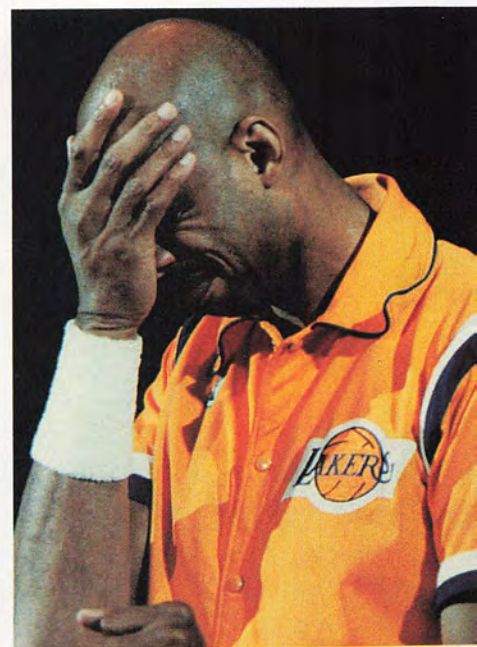








The glower of power, the windowpane abs and the heavyweight title belonged to Mike Tyson. Wayne Gretzky broke hockey's all-time scoring record and though Jack Nicklaus no longer was taking top money, he showed golf was still his game with victories in the PGA, the Open, and, in '86, his sixth Masters. Pete Rose took a big gamble— and lost, barred from baseball for betting on games. In better times, he retired Ty Cobb's record of 4,191 hits. After 20 NBA seasons Kareem Abdul-Jabbar ended his career, having set 30 records, including most points scored, 38,387.









STARS

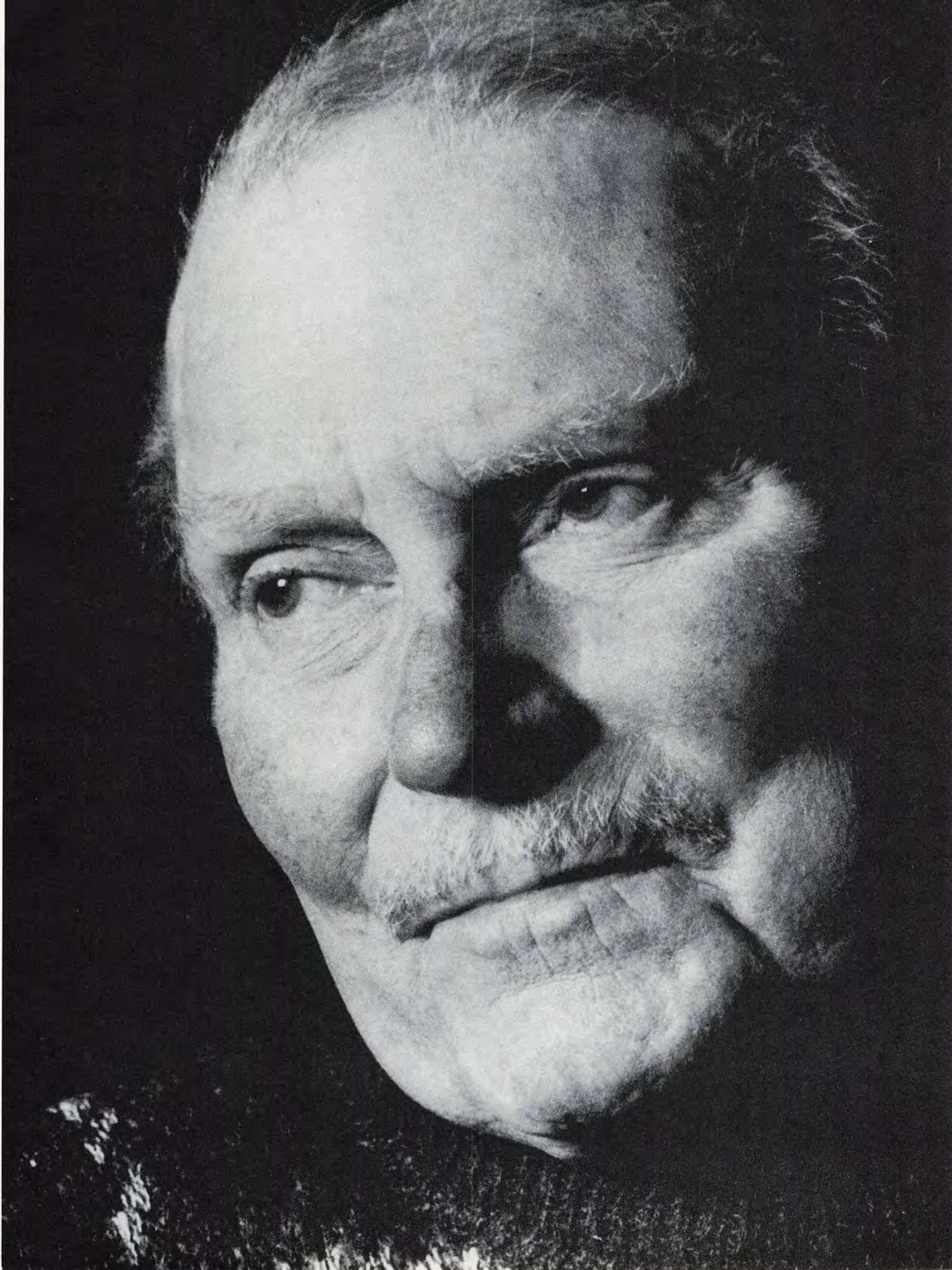
Some national icons. That's no talking turtle— that's dear E.T., the national space critter. Bill Cosby, with the stogie? Once just another TV spy, he's now the kindly, learned— and hilarious— Cos. Jane Fonda, just a political gadfly who looks lovely in a leotard? Nope, now she's our granola queen, doyenne of the daily dozen, wicked witch of our workouts.





Sir Laurence Olivier (right), deceased in '89, was an actor for the ages, a giant of a talent who could awe as Othello or could fascinate and terrify as The White Angel of the Nazi death camps. Rock Hudson, he-man star of Giant and other films, died in 1985, at age

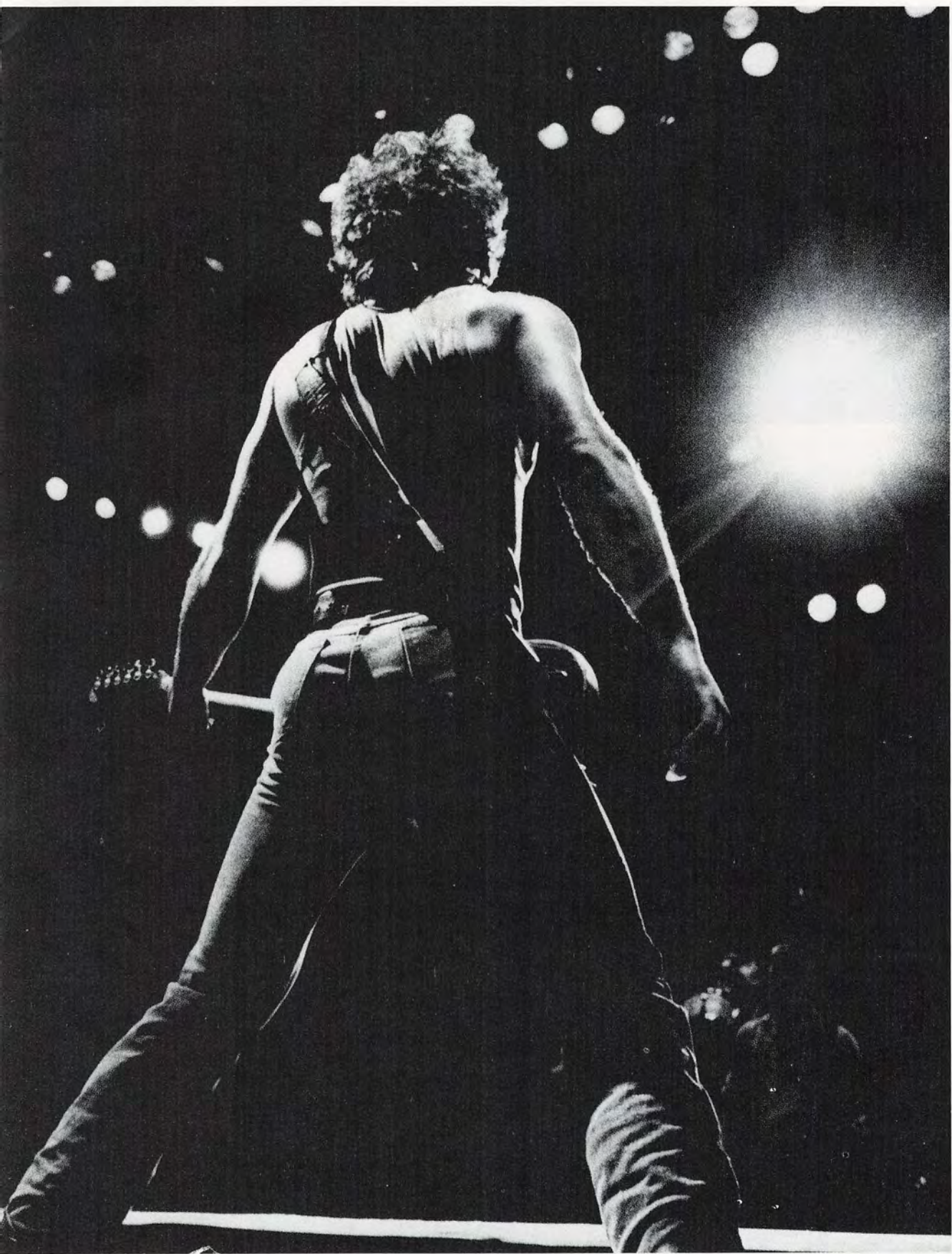
59, ravaged by AIDS, bringing the ugly reality of the disease into clear focus for many Americans who had never cared about it before. His friend and Giant co-star, Elizabeth Taylor, put on benefit shows to raise money to fight the disease.

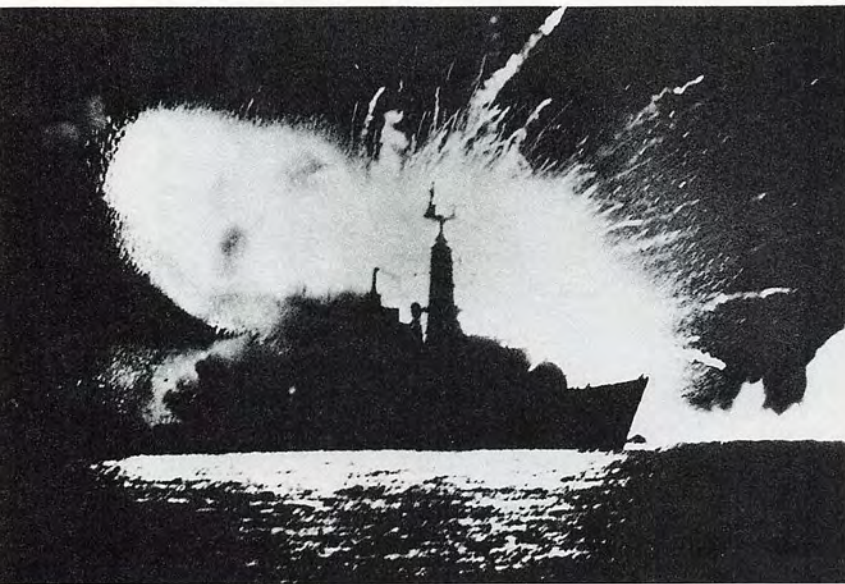




Doing more than just gigs: beings from another realm. That Brando clone in the T and jeans? Bruce Springsteen, the Boss, laying it out the way it is. Tambourine lady with the pinchable inch? Madonna, powerhouse voice — and she acts, too. Captain Androgynous in the bellhop suit? Michael Jackson, did the video about those graveyard cats. Dig it. Elfin dude with weird hair? Some punk.







AROUND THE WORLD

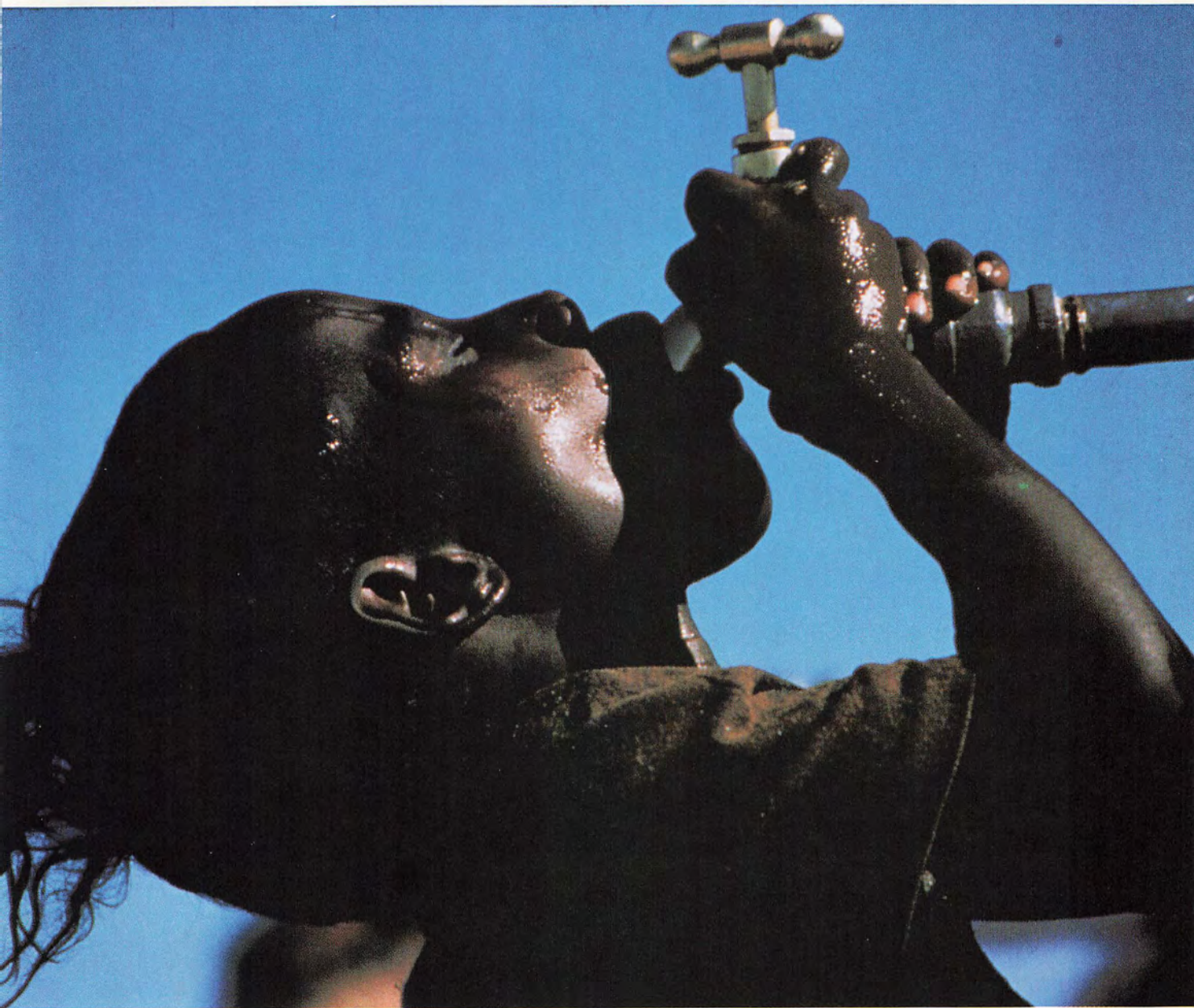
The bone china went ashore in 1982 to make room for 4,000 Tommies—and 100,000 pints of beer—as the liner Queen Elizabeth 2 sailed to fight in the Falklands. England was defending her colony against Argentina in a not-so-mini-war—1,100 killed on both sides, much property, like the British frigate here, lost. Royal-watchers thrived on princely weddings: Charles wed Diana, Andrew married Fergie. All lived stormily ever after.







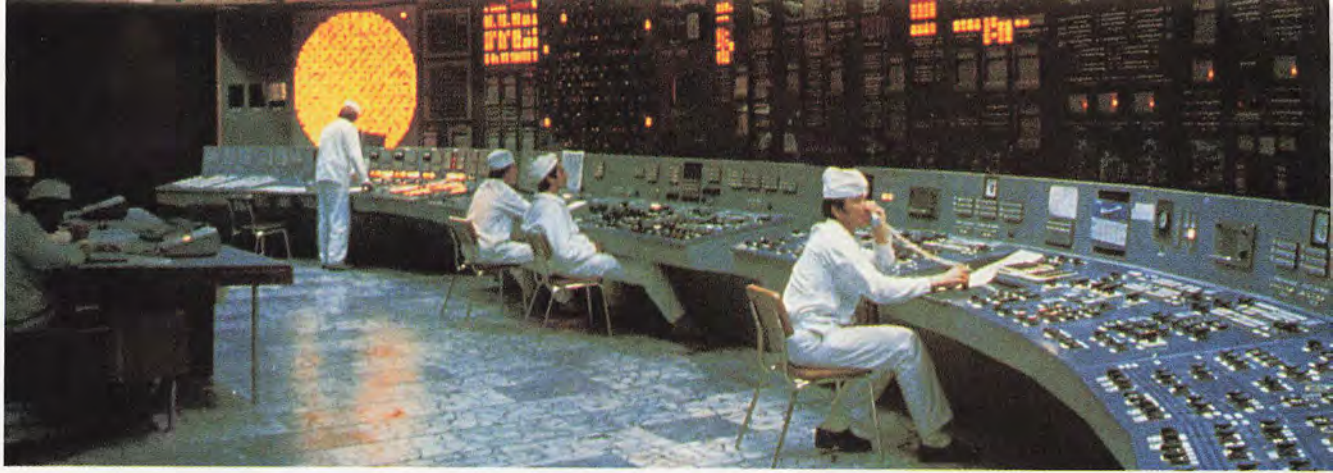
A priest held a starving child's hand in drought-stricken Uganda, a country left in such chaos by dictator Idi Amin that relief shipments were hijacked by bandits and drugs intended for hospitals were siphoned off into the black market. In Ethiopia, also racked by drought, similar madness prevailed: guerillas threatening rescue workers imperiled hundreds of thousands of sufferers. The lucky slaked their thirst when they could.





As always, the children were caught up in the ancient hatreds. In Northern Ireland (left and far right, top) they took sides young as the IRA fought its Protestant neighbors and the British military. In Lebanon (near right, top) young Palestinians trained for an ugly new phase of war between Arab and Jew: the intifada, a campaign of resistance in which children served as front-line troops. El Salvador writhed in more than a decade of civil war that killed thousands and terrified little girls.







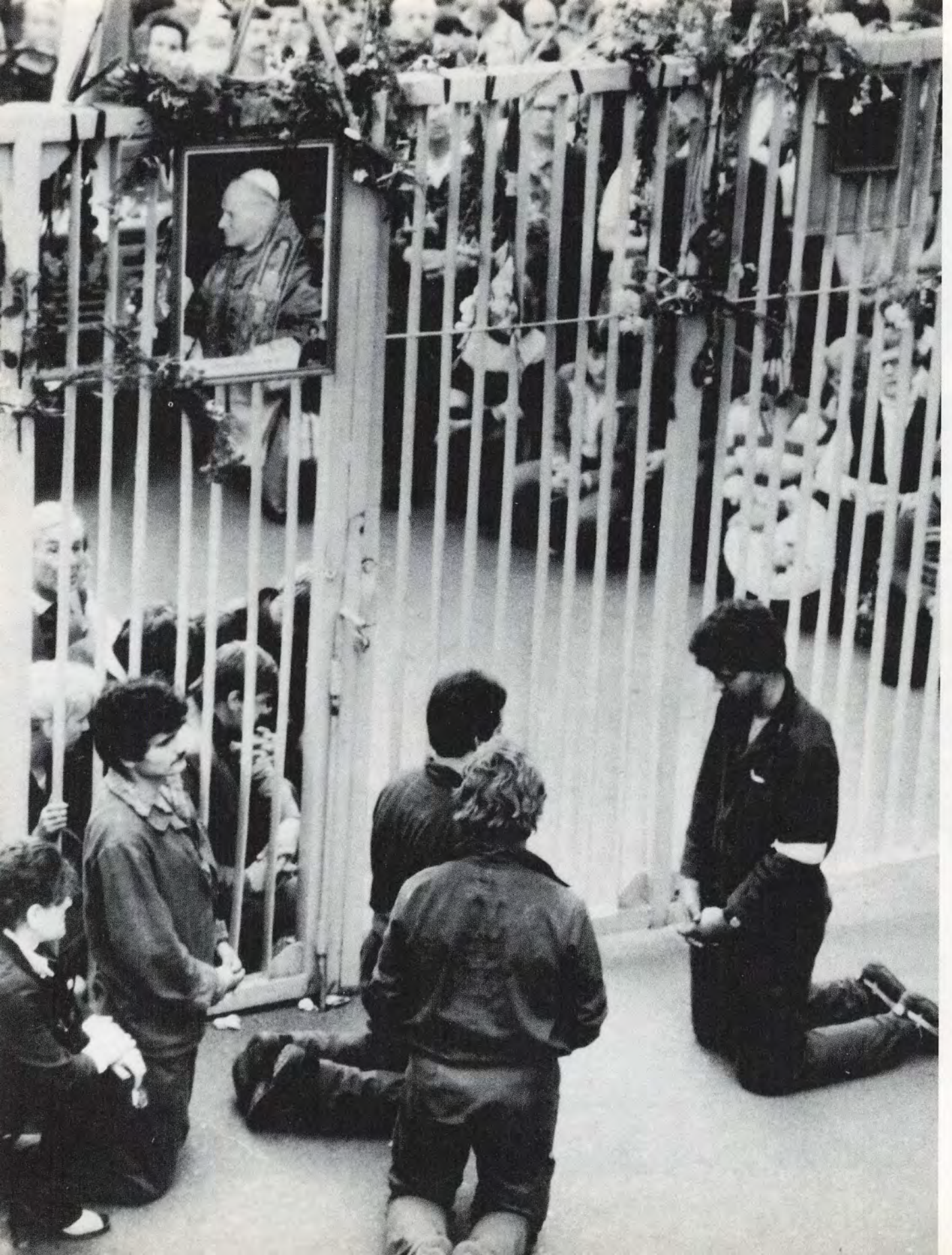
Chernobyl (top left) became synonymous with nuclear nightmare — and with a surprising thaw in Soviet world relations—in April 1986, when a reactor accident loosed a cloud of radiation. After three days Russia admitted the disaster—and the world responded with help. The Soviets quit Afghanistan after 10 years of war. And winked at peace concerts by rock stars like Stas and Ludmila Namin. And soon freed a West German pilot who penetrated security and landed in Red Square. Perestroika. Glasnost.



Corazon Aquino, acknowledging an adoring crowd here, toppled Philippine dictator Ferdinand Marcos to become president of the 7,000-island nation. Bishop Desmond Tutu, a leader of the rebellion in South Africa, won the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize as "a unifying force in the campaign to resolve the problem of apartheid." Beneath their traditional shroud-like chadors these Iranian women, called up by Ayatullah Khomeini as a last-ditch defense in the war against Iraq, wore combat fatigues to the range.









Through the Polish workers' union—Solidarity—shipyard electrician Lech Walesa spearheaded the growing demands for freedom inside the Soviet bloc. When Poland outlawed Solidarity after its strikes, like this one at the Gdansk shipyards, Walesa spent 11 months in prison—and won the Nobel Peace Prize. Freed, Walesa became a roving workers' envoy, welcomed by the Pope, leading the fight for open government. It came at last, in 1989.



From inside Communist China to the western perimeter of the Iron Curtain, something heroic was in the air: freedom stirred. With incredible courage, a young Chinese interposed his body before a column of army tanks headed to quell student uprisings in Beijing's Tiananmen Square. The demonstrators were halted—and

brutally punished, some executed. But a beginning had been made. And atop the Berlin Wall, thousands massed to savor a view that before would have cost them their lives—and to celebrate the Soviet decision to open the border to the west. Almost immediately, East Berliners began attacking the wall with hammers.





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JFK campaigning on beach: Wide World

JFK walking on beach: David Drew Zingg

JFK-Nixon debate: Paul Schutzer/LIFE

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JFK and Bobby: Hank Walker/LIFE

JFK, Jackie and Caroline: • Mark Shaw

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Oil on canvas, 6' and 9" by 11' and 4".
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